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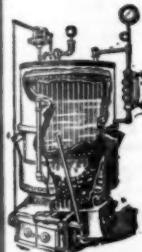
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(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
WEST POINT.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 21, 1894.

A CADET hop, the first which has taken place since before the beginning of Lent, was held in Grant Hall last Saturday evening. The attendance, fair for the season, was composed largely of visitors. Among the young ladies dancing were the following: The Misses Caughey and Hoskinson, of New York; Davol, of Brooklyn; Misses Lilly Wansaker, Annie Coleman, Elizabeth Dickson and Marjorie Lowin, of Philadelphia; Miss Mabel McGinnis, of New York, and Miss Lieber, of Washington. Lieut. F. D. Webster, 6th Inf., was also among the guests present.

The gymnasium is patronized by a large number of officers and ladies each Thursday evening. The opening of this building has been a source of much pleasure during the present season.

Major A. M. Miller, Engineers, has been spending a few days at the post.

Daily drills and dress parade were resumed last week and occupy the afternoons after 4:15.

Among the new detail of officers to report next August, the friends of Capt. Gordon will be glad to learn that he will be detailed to relieve Lieut. Harlow as Assistant Professor of Philosophy.

A considerable change has been made by the War De-

partment in the detail of officers at the Military Academy. Ten of the officers stationed there have been relieved from duty and replaced by a new detail. The officers relieved are: Capt. L. A. Craig, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. J. P. Winsor, 1st Art.; D. H. Boughton, 3d Cav.; F. S. Harlow, 1st Art.; J. E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers; J. C. W. Brooks, 4th Art.; Frank McIntyre, 19th Inf.; Harry Freedland, 3d Inf., and T. B. Mott, 1st Art. The new detail is Capt. James Parker, 2d Cav.; Capt. Wm. B. Gordon, Ord. Dept., and 2d Lieut. S. P. Vesta, 5th Cav.; C. A. F. Flagler, Corps of Engineers; W. A. Bethel, 4th Art.; W. O. Johnson, 19th Inf., and H. D. Todd, Jr., 3d Art.

REUNION OF GRADUATES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

At the sixth annual dinner of the graduates of West Point in Chicago and vicinity, held at the Wellington Hotel on the evening of March 16, Gen. Hascall made one of his delightfully humorous speeches, Capt. King read by request an amusing chapter from a new novel that he has in hand, and Mr. Herrard Mr. Upsham, Capt. Hoyle and Chapin, Lieuts. Harding and Smiley replied to hearty and solemn toasts in light and merry vein. Gen. Milo S. Hascall, of the class of '62, presided, and Gen. J. D. Bingham acted as toastmaster. Those present were: Gen. and Mrs. Milo S. Hascall, Gen. J. D. Bingham, Col. J. P. Martin, Major J. H. Kellogg, Mrs. Gen. Rodman, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Butler, Capt. Chas. King, Major

Chas. E. Kilbourne, Mr. Hiero B. Herr, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Upsham, Capt. Ally Capron, Capt. C. Morton, Mr. Frank P. Blair, Capt. and Mrs. Geo. S. Hovle, Capt. E. S. Chapin, Capt. M. P. Mauz, Capt. L. R. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rodman, Lieut. S. E. Smiley, Lieut. Chester Harding, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. R. B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Williston Fish. These reunions are growing more popular and, if possible, more enjoyable with each anniversary. The occasion was the celebration of the 92d anniversary of the establishment of the U. S. Military Academy. On April 15, 1802, Jonathan Williams, Major, Corps of Engineers, as Principal Engineer, assumed direction of the Academy as its first Superintendent, the present Superintendent, Col. Ernst, being the twentieth in succession. The Academy was officially established by the law of March 16, 1802.

DURING the discussion in the Reichstag, March 2, on the Military Supply bill, Herr Bebel, Social Democrat, sharply criticised the practice of gambling by military officers, and denounced the conduct of military officers in testing the Socialism of their soldiers by various means. Herr Bebel, resuming, said it would be better to enact a law declaring that no man should be a soldier unless he could repeat the Lord's prayer.

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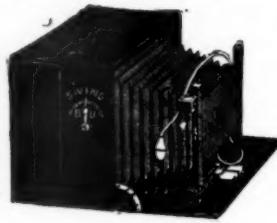
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TALKS WITH MOTHERS.—No. 2. FEEDING THE BABY.

Much is written at the present day about the care and feeding of infants by people whose only capability for dealing with the subject is a fertile brain, and whose only aim is to appear in print; every mother knows how unsatisfactory and fallacious such advices are when she attempts to follow it. How to feed the baby is the greatest problem met with in the happy state of motherhood, and upon its solution depend the health, the happiness and the life of the child. If the mother is able to nurse her child, the question of feeding is practically settled; if she is not, she should be guided by those who have had successful experience in feeding babies and not allow herself to experiment with different foods. There are scores of artificial foods offered for sale, but the best is none too good for the baby. Eminent authorities who have thoroughly investigated the subject of infant feeding and scientists who have analyzed infant foods, unite in pronouncing Mellin's Food to be the only perfect substitute for mother's milk. It is palatable, nourishing and strengthening; the weakest stomach will retain and digest it, and the puniest child will thrive upon it beyond the mother's fondest expectations.

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GROVER CLEVELAND, President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

JOSEPH B. DOE, Assistant Secretary of War.

CONFIRMATIONS—MARCH 14-15

Medical Department.

Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon Quartermaster's Department.

1st Lieut. Robert R. Stevens, 6th Inf., to be A. Q. M. with the rank of captain.

Cavalry Arm.

2d Lieut. John M. Jenkins, 5th Cav., to be 1st lieutenant.

2d Lieut. Stephen H. Elliott, 5th Cav., to be 1st lieutenant.

G. O. 7, DEPT. CALIFORNIA, March 14, 1894.

The provisions of General Orders No. 9, of 1893, from these headquarters, relative to drills and military exercises, will be followed during the season beginning April 1st, next, and ending October 31st, hereby designated, as that to be devoted in particular for instruction in Drill Regulations and military exercises during the present year.

CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments

Capt. Medad C. Martin, A. Q. M., will relieve Capt. Wm. W. Robinson, Jr., A. Q. M., of his duties and report as assistant to the Chief Q. M., Dept. of Colorado (Orders 8, March 10, D. Colorado.)

Capt. Edward E. Dravo, C. S., will proceed to Ft. Collins, Colo., on public business (S. O. 14, March 12, D. Colorado.)

Medical Department

Hosp. Stwd. Thomas Griffith having completed the duty assigned him will return to Columbus Bks. (Orders 14, March 16, S. Francisco Bks.)

Pvt. Max Welland, Hospital Corps, now on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is transferred to Light Bat. F, 5th Art., stationed at that post (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.)

The following changes in the stations of officers are ordered: Major Henry M. Cronkhite, surg., from Ft. Clark, Tex., to Ft. Reno, Ok. Ty., for duty to relieve Capt. W. C. Gorgas, asst. surg., who will report for duty at Fort Barrancas, relieving 1st Lieut. Robert S. Woodson, asst. surg., who will report for duty at Fort Mcintosh, relieving 1st Lieut. Benjamin L. Te. Eycok, asst. surg. Lieut. Ten Eycok will report for temporary duty at Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Harlan E. McVay, asst. surg., on being relieved from duty at San Carlos, A.T., by 1st Lieut. Straub, asst. surg., will report in person to the C. O. Fort Huachuca, instead of Whipple Barracks, as previously ordered (S.O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments to duty of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are made: Pvt. Frank H. Gilreath to Washington Bks., D. C., and Pvt. Patrick Murphy to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

The following enlisted men are transferred to the Hospital Corps as privates: Pts. Wm. Cramer, Co. B, 5th Inf., and Wm. E. Musgrave, Bat. G, 4th Art. (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. George Selander, having satisfactorily explained that his true name is Ernst August Selander, he will be borne on all rolls, returns, etc., as such in the future (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Capt. James Allen, Signal Corps, now on duty at Chicago, Ill., will repair to Washington, D. C., via New York City, for temporary duty in connection with experimental work with field telegraph lines (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Abraham K. Arnold.

Hdqs., E, F, G, H and K, Ft. Grant; D, Ft. Apache, H and I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, San Carlos, A. T.; L, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troop.

Lance Corp. T. E. Taylor, Troop E, was on March 13 appointed corporal, vice Fleisher, reduced.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hdqs., A, C, D, G, H and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett, adjt., is extended one month (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Anson Mills.

Hdqs., A, B and K, Ft. Reno, O. T.; C, E and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H and I, Ft. Sill, O. T.; D, Ft. Supply, I. T.; L, Ft. Meade, S. D.—Indian troop.

4th Cavalry, Colonel David S. Gordon.

Hdqs., A, E, G, H, K and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; D and I, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, Ft. Washakie, Wyo., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

The leave granted Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury is extended seven days (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel Caleb H. Carlton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, I, and K, Ft. Meade, S. D.; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.; H, Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troop.

Capt. Quincy O'M. Gillmore is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizner.

Hdqs., B, E, G and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and F, Ft. Apache, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and H, Ft. Buford, N. D.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. Geo. H. Evans, Fort Buford, N. D. (S. O. 33, March 10, D. Dak.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., G, I and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H, and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take

effect on or about April 10, is granted 2d Lieut. Wm. Chamberlain, and he is authorized to go beyond sea (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Lieut.-Col. Abram C. Wildrock is extended five months (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Richard Ledor.

Hdqs., C, G, and M, Ft. Adams, R. I.; K, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A* and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and L, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

Under G. O. 80, of 1890, Sergt. Henry C. May, Bat. C, will be discharged April 18 by the C. O. Fort Adams (S. O. 60, March 21, D. East.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel La Rrett L. Livingston

Hdqs., D, E, H, and I, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; C, Ft. Washington Bks., D. C.; G, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; I and K, Key West Bks., Fla.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston Tex.—Light battery.

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. Archibald Campbell (Orders 40, March 16, Fort Monroe.)

Sergt. O. H. Brous, Bat. I, is detailed on special duty in post mess (Orders 26, Key West Bks., 1894.)

Sergt. G. W. Murphy, Bat. H, will proceed to Ft. Gaines, Ala., for duty as acting ordnance sergeant (Orders 53, March 18, Fort McPherson.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., A, G, I, and M, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Fort Adams, R. I.; C, D, and L, Ft. McHenry, Md.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

5th Artillery, Colonel William M. Graham

Hdqs., B, D*, F, H, K, and L, Presidio of San Francisco Cal.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; A and C, Ft. Ciney Wash.; E and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about March 20, is granted 1st Lieut. John McClellan (S. O. 23, March 15, D. California.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter

Hdqs., B, C, D, F, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; A, E, and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I*, Ft. Snelling, Minn.—Indian company.

Pvt. Hairy Coat, Co. I, for drunkenness and running around with a rifle to shoot some one, at Fort Snelling, has been dishonorably discharged, with the usual forfeiture of all pay and allowances.

4th Infantry, Colonel Robert H. Hall.

Hdqs., A, B, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; G, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

The following transfers are ordered: Capt. John W. Babb, from Co. D to K, and Carver Howland, from Co. K to D (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., C and D, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; E and H, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; and G, Jackson Bks., La.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Sergt. Edward Crabb, Co. B, is relieved from special duty as acting commissary sergeant (Orders 19, March 15, Jackson Bks.)

1st Sergt. F. D. Tillman, Co. E, will proceed to Ft. Columbus for examination by a Board of Officers as to fitness for a commission (Orders 16, March 18, Mt. Vernon Bks.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.

Hdqs., B, C, D, F, and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E, Newport Barracks, Ky.; A, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.

Corpl. Rudolph Stahl, Co. D, will proceed to the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., for medical treatment (Orders 28, March 16, Fort Thomas.)

Corpl. Charles Crisler, Co. F, was on March 8 promoted sergeant, vice Pulliam, retired.

The following promotion is made in Co. F: Lance Corp. Louis Schell, to be corporal, vice Crisler, promoted.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E and H, Ft. Logan, Colo.; G, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. A. B. Johnson will take charge of a detachment of military prisoners from Fort Logan to Fort Leavenworth and then rejoin his station (S. O. 14, March 12, D. Colorado.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 17, is granted Capt. Constant Williams, Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O. 14, March 12, D. Colorado.)

2d Lieut. John R. M. Taylor is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service, for the Dept. of the Platte, at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., in place of 1st Lieut. George W. Molver, relieved (S. O. 25, March 13, D. Platte.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Wm. S. Graves is extended 20 days (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel James J. Van Horn.

Hdqs., A, E, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C and D, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and I*, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.—Indian company.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. David P. Cordray is extended one month (S. O., March 17, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Madison Bks., N. Y.; H, Plattsburgh Bks.; G, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; I, Fort McPherson, Ga.—Indian company.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Andre W. Brewster, Madison Bks., is extended fourteen days (S. O. 58, March 19, D. East.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Edward P. Pearson

Hdqs., B and D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; A and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, San Diego Bks., Cal.; E and G, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; H, Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Leave for 20 days is granted 2d Lieut. Marcus B. Stokes, Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 14, March 12, D. Colorado.)

1st Lieut. Henry Kirby will proceed to Frankfort, Ky., for temporary duty with the militia of that State (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. George Link, Co. C, having tendered his resignation as sergeant, the same is accepted by the regimental commander (Orders 20, March 13, 10th Inf.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy.

Hdqs., B, C, E and G, Whipple Barracks, A. T.; A and D, San Carlos, A. T.; F, H and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.—Indian company.

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about March 20, is granted Col. Isaac D. DeRussy, Whipple Bks., A. T. (S. O. 14, March 12, D. Colorado.)

2d Lieut. Wm. Weigel will report April 1 to the Superintendent of the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., for duty at the Academy (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, F and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; B, C and D, Ft. Sulv. S. D.; E, Ft. Vernon Bks., Ala.—Indian company.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about April 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Daniel E. McCarthy, R. Q. M. (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Alfred T. Smith.

Hdqs., C, and G, Ft. Sill, Okla.; T; A and D, Fort Reno, O. T.; B, E and H, Ft. Supply, I. T.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, and G, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Lewisburg, Kas.

2d Lieut. Wm. K. Jones will proceed to N. Y. City for duty at Davids Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.)

The branch rendezvous No. 61 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., in charge of Capt. McConville, will be discontinued March 31 (S. O. 61, March 20, Rec. Ser.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F and G, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

1st Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton, recruiting officer, Harrisburg, Pa., will proceed to Reading, Pa., on public business (S. O. 60, March 19, Rec. Ser.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Simon Snyder.

Hdqs., A, E, G, and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

21st Infantry, Colonel Horace Jewett.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, F and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Tex.; B and H, Ft. Bluff, Tex.

The roster of non-commissioned officers, corrected to March 13, 1894, is as follows: Sergeant-Major—John B. Orr, 1886; Q. M. Sergeant—John L. Setzerfield, 1893; Color Musician—Clarence L. Jones, 1887; Principal Musicians—Oskar Hoffman, 1884; Artur Johnson, 1891; 1st Sergeant—Endres, E., 1888; Joseph A. Bonnett, C, 1891; Gao, A. Lewis, F, 1900; Albert Kay, A, Frank E. Miller, B, Leonard Dietz, H, 1892; Hugo Koehler, G, 1891; Kyran Moher, D, 1894; Sergeant—John Birberick, G, 1877; Casas Heiman, F, 1880; James D. Bolger, C, 1888; Frank Lehman, B, Wilson Foster, F, and Martin Hamblen, C, 1889; Andrew J. Hubbard, D, 1890; Wallace Hight, E, and Wain Coas, band, 1891; Otto H. Gerold, D, Frank H. Ford, A, Christian Tack, D; Joseph Harn, H, Michael N. Grooley, B, Wm. N. Blanton, A, John J. Pruzing, E, Christ Miller, H, James Ryan (color), F, Denis Mahoney, H, Jacob J. Herzog, E, and Casas Fane, C, 1891; Joseph C. Wilson, F, Mathew M. Wolf, B, Wiley T. Barnes, G, Frederick J. Hamby, A, Oliver Weston, D, Wm. R. Tyree, B, James H. Page, G, Frank E. Conner, A, Albert J. McDonald, B, and Charles Hints, G, 1893; Ben Cecil, H, 1894; Corporal—Robert Donaldson, E, Walter Caudie, F, John Carr, E, Thomas J. Owings, H, George Martin, F, David Costello, H, Charles Cone, A, and John H. Festus, D, 1892; Byron K. Smith, C, Louis A. Schuler, F, Charles H. Anderson, E, Clement G. Colsworth, F, Rudolf Wolf, C, John H. Russell, C, Thomas A. Galley, A, George M. Hogge, A, Norman MacLeod, C, Henry Denton, H, John W. Buerke, G, Charles McKean, B, John F. Lewis, D, Wm. A. Remde, H, Wm. Range, B, Charles Baird, B, Frederick W. Heaney, G, Wm. G. Carson, D, Walter St. Clair, G, Frank Yopp, G, and Thomas Brown, B, 1893; Henry Fischer, H, Thomas J. Murray, A, and Fred Yexner, D, 1894.

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas E. Bissell.

Hdqs., D, E, F and G, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, B, C and H, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.

1st Lieut. Henry W. Hovey, R. Q. M., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Bayard, N. M., relieving 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr. (S. O. 14, March 12, D. Colorado.)

25th Infantry, Colonel Andrew S. Burt.

Hdqs., F, G, and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; B, C, and E, Ft. Buford, N. D.

Co. B (Loughborough's) will be relieved from duty at Fort Buford, N. D., as soon as practicable after May 1, and will proceed by rail to Fort Missoula, Mont., for station (S. O. 33, March 10, D. Dak.)

Appointments, etc., recorded in the A.-G. O., March 19, 1894.

RETIREMENTS.

By operation of law, section 1, act of June 30, 1882.

Major Thomas E. Rose, 18th Inf., March 12, 1894.

Major John H. Bartholow, surg., March 13, 1894.

CASUALTY.

Sergt. John Ryan (retired), died March 5, 1894, at Washington, D. C.

CONTINENTAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Apache, A. T., March 10. Detail: Capt. Francis W. Mansfield, and Ralph W. Hoyt, lith. inf.; 1st Lieuts. Richard M. Blythford, lith. inf., and Morrisette W. Ireland, and Wm. F. Lewis, ass't. surg.; 2d Lieuts. Wm. U. Rivers, 1st Cav.; Harry R. Lee, 1st Cav., and Wm. Yates, 1st Cav.; 3d Lieut. Charles Miller, lith. inf., J. A. (S. O. 14, March 12, D. Colorado.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major John Van R. Hoff, surg.; Capts. Wm. C. Shannon, ass't. surg., and Rogers Burnie, Charles C. Morrison and Wm. B. Gordon, O. D., is appointed to meet at the Army Building, N. Y., April 23, for the examination of lieutenants of the line with a view to a selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

TO JOIN REGIMENTS.

The following officers will be relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., on the dates set opposite their respective names, and will join their companies, troops or batteries: Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav., Aug. 13; 1st Lieuts. John P. Wiser, 1st Art., Aug. 13; Daniel H. Broughton, 3d Cav., Aug. 21; Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art., Aug. 1

Rubber Canes—The Quartermaster General has ordered from the Philadelphia depot to some of the larger posts five rubber canes, for a thorough trial for three or four months by the troops.

Revolvers.—To establish uniformity of equipment, it has been decided to substitute the .38-calibre revolver for the Colt's calibre 45, except for the light batteries, which will retain the calibre 45 revolver for the present (Letter Ord. Office, March 16, 1894).

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The following are the provisions of new legislation in the Army Appropriation bill reported March 19:

Provided, That no appointment shall be made to the office of major general until the number of major-generals shall be reduced to two and thereafter the number of major-generals in the Army shall be fixed at two: **Provided**, That hereafter the senior major-general, commanding the Army, shall have the brevet rank of lieutenant-general and shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of lieutenant-general as heretofore established by law.

For general service clerks and messengers, \$152,800, and the Secretary of War and assign these clerks and messengers to duty where their services may be most needed, and section three of the act of act approved July 29, 1886, entitled "An Act for the enlistment and pay and to define the duties and liabilities of general service clerks and general service messengers in the Army," is hereby repealed.

Provided, That whenever a vacancy in the grade of brigadier-general shall occur in the office of Chief Signal Officer, said vacancy shall not be filled, but said grade shall cease and determine, and thereafter the Chief Signal Officer of the Army shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of colonel only, and the office of Chief Signal Officer of the Army shall be filled by selection.

Provided, That hereafter no appointments shall be made to the office of assistant surgeon until the number of assistant surgeons shall be reduced below ninety, and thereafter the number of officers in that grade in the Medical Department shall be fixed at ninety.

That with the view of increasing the facility for religious instruction in the Army, the council of administration, at a post where there is no chaplain, is authorized to employ a minister of the gospel, for the purpose of religious instruction at said post, the total expenditure at each post not to exceed \$1,500 per annum, and no further appointments of chaplains in the Army shall be made until the total number is reduced below twenty.

Provided, That after July 1, 1894, no commutation of quarters shall be allowed any Army officer detailed to educational institutions: **And provided further**, That after July 1, 1894, no Army officer shall be permitted to remain at or be detailed to any educational institution unless quarters or commutation therefor are provided for such officer without expense to the Government.

Provided, That hereafter sums known as detained pay, which have already been or may hereafter be withheld from the monthly pay of enlisted men of the Army in obedience to Court martial sentences, shall, when repaid, become a charge against the fund "pay of the Army" for the year in which said enlisted men have been or may be discharged.

Provided, further, That to reduce the expenses of Army transportation the Secretary of War shall prepare a plan to increase the facilities for recruiting the Army whereby, so far as practicable, soldiers required for service at a military post shall be recruited from the State or States near thereto.

Manufacture of arms at the National armories, \$400,000: **Provided**, That this appropriation shall be applicable to the manufacture of the magazine arm recommended for trial by the Board, recently in session, and approved by the Secretary of War.

See, 3, Act of July 29, 1886, repealed provides for the retirement of general service clerks and general service messengers.

The law of 1890-'91 appropriated \$24,231,626.79; the law of 1891-'92, \$24,613,529.19; the law of 1892-'93, \$24,288,490.82; the law of 1893-'94, \$24,225,639.75; estimates for 1894-'95, \$25,342,918.52; this bill appropriates \$23,466,284.68.

LYCEUM LECTURES.

The lyceum course at Fort Ontario, N.Y., includes Capt. James Regan, 9th Inf.; "Military Duties in Aid of the Civil Power"; Lieut. H. R. Anderson, 9th Inf.; "Target Practice"; Lieut. F. H. Albright, 9th Inf.; "Non Commissioned Officers."

At Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y.—Capt. M. C. Foote, 9th Inf., "The Capture of Plymouth, N.C., in 1864, and Narrative of an escaped prisoner of War"; Lieut. F. S. Robbins, 31 Cav., "Napoleon's Campaign of 1796"; Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf., "The Communications of our North Eastern Border."

At Fort Preble, Me.—Capt. R. M. Rogers, 21 Art., "The Battle of Antietam"; Lieut. J. H. Gifford, 2d Art., "The Subsistence of an Army in the Field"; Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, 24 Art., "Powders and Projectiles of the Present Day"; Lieut. O. W. B. Farr, 2d Art., "Origin and Development of the Artillery Arm of the Service."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NINETEENTH INFANTRY BAND.

FORT WAYNE, DETROIT, MICH., March 13, 1894.

I ENCLOSE a programme of last Monday's concert, which was rendered to a crowded house. These concerts have prevailed throughout the winter, under the direction of Bandmaster John W. Whiteley, and have always been well attended by the best as well as the city people living in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, giving recreation and enjoyment during the long winter months. The concerts will be continued until the weather is so far settled as to permit outdoor concerts being given by the military band in the pavilion on the parade ground.

March, "Utopia," D. W. Reeves (from the Dominant); Grand Selection, "Il Trovatore," Verdi (introducing any 1 chorus and quartet); Introduction and Walz'w., by J. W. Whiteley; Woodland Whispers, by A. Cibulka; by request—Two Little Girls in Blue, Graham, and Daisy Bell, E. gel; Descriptive Fantasy, "Village Life in the Olden Times," by Chas. Le Tbliere, Syntaxis; Sunrise, Astrin in the Village, Children going to School. At the Blacksmith's forge, Too May Queen, May Polo Dance, Turleau Hells, The Village Choir, (Moonlight) Lover's Serenade, Finale.

RECENT DEATHS.

Commodore Wm. D. Whiting, U. S. Navy, retired, died March 19, at his home in New York City, of Bright's disease, aggravated by injuries received in an accident about two months ago, he and Mrs. Whiting both being knocked down by a cab in the street. Commodore Whiting was born in Boston, Mass., in May, 1823. He entered the Navy as a midshipman in 1841, and in that capacity made several voyages around the world. He was one of the officers attached to Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, and was the first officer of the squadron to set foot on Japanese soil. He took part in the laying of the first Atlantic cable, which was achieved through the enterprise of the late Cyrus W. Field. During the entire Civil War he was in active service, and was complimented for gallant conduct during the attack by the U. S. vessels on the rebel forts at Beaufort, S. C., which he often remarked

was the hottest engagement in which he had taken part during his forty years' service in the Navy. In 1878, being then a captain, he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. In 1880 he was examined for promotion to commodore, but failed to pass on account of his poor eyesight. He was recommended for retirement, and by special Act of Congress was retired Oct 12, 1881, with the rank and pay of commodore, on account of his long and faithful service. Commodore Whiting leaves a family consisting of a widow, who was a Miss Jane Stewart, member of an old Irish family, and four children—Mrs. Joseph Colt, Mrs. Deering Fosdick, Mrs. Bernadou, wife of Lieutenant Bernadou, of the U. S. S. Chicago, now at Genoa, Italy, and Wm. M. Whiting, attached to the Navy Department at Washington. All were present when he died except Mrs. Bernadou. The deceased officer was an hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was a nephew of the late General Alexander Macomb, U. S. A. His father was General Henry Whiting, who entered the Army in 1808 as cornet of Light Dragoons, and died in 1851, being then Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, with brevets from Captain to Brigadier-General, the latter for gallantry at Buena Vista. The funeral took place at Trinity Chapel, March 21, the honorary pall bearers being Rear Admirals Bancroft Gherard, John M. B. Clitz and Alexander C. Rhind, Captains Augustus P. Cooke and Edward M. Shepard, and Surgeon Lucien C. Heneberger. The remains were taken to Belleville, New Jersey, for interment.

The death of Lieut. Francis E. Brownell, U. S. Army, retired, in Washington, D. C., March 15, recalls to memory an historic incident, the shooting of Colonel Ellsworth by Mr. Jackson, the proprietor of the Marshall House, Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1861, and the prompt shooting of the assassin by Brownell. Young Brownell was at that time a private of Co. A, 11th New York Volunteers (Ellsworth Fire Zouaves). For this act he received medal of honor from the Government and several tokens of admiration from cities, etc. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant of the 11th U. S. Infantry, to date from May 14, 1861; promoted 1st lieutenant the following October, and was retired from active service Nov. 4, 1863, on account of injuries received in the line of duty.

SAILMAKER JAMES W. WINGATE, U. S. Navy, who died March 10, at Portsmouth, N. H., was born in that city Nov. 6, 1830. He was appointed in 1876, and since that time has rendered efficient service until injured by a fall at the Portsmouth Navy-yard some months ago. He leaves a widow and one daughter, and his brother is Commander George E. Wingate, U. S. N.

MR. JOHN T. MOUNT, an employee of the Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and only son of John F. Mount, formerly captain, 31 U. S. Artillery, died in that city March 12.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The New York Commandery holds its annual election May 2, when it will elect Gen. Horace Porter Commander, Major Thomas B. Ostell Recorder, A. A. Paynter, A. Noel Blake, late U. S. Navy, Treasurer, and the Rev. Michael J. Cramer, the brother-in-law of Gen. Grant, Chaplain. On these candidates all tickets have voted. For Senior Vice Commander the Companions will have to choose between Gen. C. T. Christensen, Col. H. C. King, Col. E. M. Cullen and Lieut. Comdr. James Parker, late U. S. N.; for Junior Vice Commander, between Capt. Joseph N. Miller, U. S. N., Major Alfred Wagstaff and Gen. Fredk. A. Starling, and for Chancellor, between Lieut. Thos. W. B. Hughes, Capt. Thos. B. Rand and Capt. Bow. P. Meeker, U. S. M. C., retired. The five Companions will have to be selected from fifteen candidates, viz.: Gen. C. H. Tompkins and Nicholas W. Day; Col. C. C. Suydam, Ralph E. Prime, Henry H. Elliott, John L. Bullough, Willm. M. Rexford and Asa Bird Gardner; Majrs Edmund K. Russell, Morris J. Asch and Wm. A. Male; Lieut. Thos. K. Boggs; Medical Directors Robert and Bloodgood, U. S. N.; Chief Engr. G. W. Magee, U. S. N., and Acting Engr. Philip B. Low, late U. S. N. This multiplicity of candidates results from a rule of the Order permitting nominations by any nine or more members. No nominating committee is appointed.

COLONEL GREGORIEFF, of the Russian Army, who was convicted by a Court-martial of receiving \$6,000 annually from the Austrians for confidential information, was drummed out of the Army and hanged.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR FRANK L. DU BOIS, U. S. N., delegate to the International Medical Congress, has arrived in Rome, Italy.

AMONG Navy officers visiting New York this week are Lieut. Hobart L. Tremain, Grand Hotel; Pay Director Richard Washington, Astor House.

THE marriage of Miss Annie Seabury Brewster to Count Henri de Frankenstein, of Russia, is to take place in New York, March 22. The prospective bride is a sister of the wife of Lieut. L. L. Reamey, U. S. Navy.

At a meeting of the National Geographic Society, held in Washington, on March 6, Capt. L. G. Shepard, of the Revenue Cutter Service, gave an interesting account of expeditions that had been made in the Arctic Region.

ADMIRAL DA GAMA, of Brazilian fame, says a correspondent of the New York Times, is an accomplished and charming man, and is remembered with pleasure by every one who met him on the occasion of his visit some time ago to this city.

CHIEF ENGINEER HENRY W. FITCH, U. S. N., has been granted six months' sick leave in accordance with the recommendation of the retiring board before which he recently appeared. Mr. Fitch will probably go South for the remainder of the winter.

CAPTAIN EDMUND O. MATTHEWS, U. S. N., took charge of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, last Tuesday, and plunged into the work which has accumulated since his predecessor, Capt. Norman H. Farquhar, left to take command of the League Island Navy-yard.

PAYMASTER NICHOLAS H. STAVY, U. S. N., has made his residence in Greenwich, Conn., for several years past, and since his retirement has remained there during most of the year, an occasional outing in the summer giving all the needed variety to his quiet life.

The next vacancy in the Engineer Corps will be the retirement of Chief Engr. John W. Moore, U. S. Navy, who goes on the retired list for age on May 24 next. He is at present senior Inspector of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, but will be relieved in time to come East before his retirement.

MISS MARIE STIRLING, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Yates Stirling, to Mr. J. Lee Taller, of New York, will take place on Saturday, April 7, at noon, in the Brown Memorial Church, Baltimore, Md. The wedding breakfast to follow at the home of the bride's parents, No. 200 West Lanvale street, will be for a limited number of relatives and intimate friends.

A READING and amusement club has been inaugurated in Vallejo, Cal., for the benefit of the sailors and others from the ships at Mare Island who may be on leave. It is under the control of a board of managers chosen from among the officers at the Yard and is doing much good. Contributions of books, magazines and papers will be thankfully received by the gentlemen in charge of the venture.

The Navy Mutual Aid Association at its last meeting held on Wednesday, authorized the secretary and treasurer to pay the beneficiary of the late Comdr. Wm. Danforth Whiting, U. S. N., the sum of \$3,713.40, that being the amount due from one assessment on every member of the association in good standing at the time of his death. The comodore died on March 19 and his beneficiary received the money on the 22d.

LIEUTENANT N. R. USHER will be commander of Torpedo Boat No. 2 when that vessel goes into commission. This decision was reached by the Navy Department last Wednesday and orders to this effect were immediately promulgated. Orders were also issued discharging Lt. Usher from the *Dolphin* and directing him to proceed to Dubuque, Iowa, to assume the duties of general inspector of the vessel which he is to command.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR J. Y. TAYLOR, U. S. N., has been stopping at the Portland, Washington, D. C., during the winter, and will probably remain in Washington until the return of his daughter to the United States, Mrs. H. E. Parmenter, whose husband will return with Rear Admiral Irwin. Lieut. Parmenter has been the flag lieutenant for Admiral Irwin since his departure from the United States.

G. C. M. No. 11, Navy Department, Feb. 23, 1894, announces the proceedings, etc., in the case of P. A. Surg. Richard Ashbridge, who was dismissed the service Feb. 21, having been found guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline," and "falsehood," having refused on account of alleged informality to record the proceedings of a board of medical examiners in the cases of Ensign Lewis J. Clark and Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., and afterwards falsely stating that the Secretary of the Navy had sustained his action in so doing.

P. A. ENGINEER G. W. McELROY, U. S. N., now on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has been detached from that duty and will sail on April 10 next for duty on the China station. Mr. McElroy will relieve P. A. Engineer Harold P. Norton, U. S. N., now on the U. S. S. Concord. Mr. Norton has completed his tour of duty at sea, and will return home as soon as relieved, and has been granted a three months' leave of absence. Mr. Norton has made his residence in Washington for a number of years past, and will return there.

In a letter to the N. Y. Herald, Capt. W. S. Schley U. S. N., calls attention to the fact there is at this moment in the Arctic regions, presumably about Ellesmere Land, a lost exploring expedition of daring Swedes under the leadership of young Björnig, who left Stockholm early in the year 1892 for St. Johns, N. F., where he purchased a small sloop or schooner, named the *Ripple*, and, with five companions, sailed about July of that year to explore Ellesmere Land. The expedition under Mr. Stein is intended for the relief of the Björnig party. To enable him to add three or four more persons to his expedition, in order to widen its field of search and to cover the most ground possible during the short summer available for such work in the Arctic, he lacks about \$1,000. Subscriptions to this fund are solicited by Capt. Schley.

THE next infantry retirement for age is that of Col. Matthew M. Blunt, 18th Infantry, on Aug. 13, 1894.

ASSISTANT SURGEON T. S. BRATTON, U. S. A., is a recent visitor in Omaha en route to Fort Niobrara.

COLONEL I. D. DE RUSSY, 11th U. S. Infantry, left Prescott, Ariz., this week on leave, to return about April 10.

LIEUTENANT C. J. T. CLARKE, 10th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting relatives in San Antonio, Texas.

GENERAL SAMUEL BRECK, U. S. A., made a brief visit to Boston, Mass., this week, to attend the funeral of a relative.

GENERAL O. M. POE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., visited in New York City this week with headquarters at the Gilsey House.

We regret to learn that Gen. Flagler, of the Ordnance Department, has been suffering quite seriously from a grippe during the past week.

GENERAL JOHN L. OTIS, a distinguished officer of Massachusetts troops during the war, died March 15 at his winter home in Tarpon Springs, Fla.

CAPTAIN FREEMAN V. WALKER, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Trumbull early in the week from a short visit to Middletown, Conn.

LIEUTENANT L. D. GREENE, 7th U. S. Inf., en route to Hot Springs, Ark., for duty, visited friends at 268 West 14th street, New York City, this week.

A HALF-ton picture of Gen. John Brooke, U. S. A., and his staff in full uniform, appears as a frontispiece in the March number of the Army Magazine.

LIEUTENANT W. K. JONES, 14th U. S. Infantry, lately at Vancouver Barracks, is due in New York City in a few days for recruiting duty at Davids Island.

LIEUTENANT WIRT ROBINSON, 4th U. S. Artillery, is to be detailed, we understand, as professor of military science and tactics at Harvard University.

LIEUTENANT CLOUGH OVERTON, 4th U. S. Cavalry, after pleasant tour of duty at Vancouver Barracks, has gone to Fort Walla Walla to join Hatfield's troop.

THE HON. AMOS CUMMINGS, of New York, Member of Congress, is to receive a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry at Salem Heights, Va., May 4, 1863, he being at the time sergeant-major of the 26th New Jersey Volunteers.

THE friends of Major Wm. H. Gardner, Surgeon, U. S. Army, on duty at St. Paul, Minn., will be glad to learn that a successful operation was performed on him recently at St. Luke's hospital, and that he will soon be able to resume duty.

AT the banquet to be given by the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, April 19, at the Waldorf Hotel, in commemoration of the battle of Lexington, Miss Lillian O'Connell, daughter of Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Inf., will recite the patriotic poems appropriate to the occasion.

A DESPATCH from Guthrie, O. T., says: "Lt. Kirby Walker, 3d U. S. Cav., Ft. Supply, and a detachment have been ordered out to endeavor to capture the men who robbed the safe of the Woodward R.R. Depot of \$10,000 Government funds for payment of troops."

COLONEL T. H. STANTON, U. S. A., has been released from the brace which supported his injured leg, says the Omaha *Excelsior*. He has not been forgotten during his confinement as the quantities of flowers, fruit and delicacies sent him bear ample testimony.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR J. B. DOZ visited Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 19. His visit was unexpected, but he found everybody and everything in good order and ready for any emergency. Before going to Fort Sheridan he called upon Maj. General Miles at his headquarters in Chicago, and also upon Capt. Philip Reade, in charge of the recruiting station in that city.

AMONG Army people registering in New York City this week are: Lieut. E. E. Hardin and Mrs. Hardin, St. Cloud Hotel; Capt. G. P. Scriven and Lieut. M. C. Butler, Grand Hotel; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Forwood, Park Avenue Hotel; Capt. A. H. Russell, Murray Hill Hotel; Lieut. E. Williams, Broadway Central Hotel.

CAPTAIN F. G. HODGSON, A. Q. M., U. S. A., has been the recipient of many congratulations on his appointment in the Q. M. D. from the line. The Kansas City Times says: "He is an officer of fine attainment and will bring capacity, coupled with experience, to the Quartermaster's Department. He is in receipt of many congratulations from friends, and right well does he deserve them."

FORT DOUGLAS correspondent writes: The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Hooper, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Wm. B. Hooper, to Lieut. Guy G. Palmer. Corp. Frank Morrow, Co. G, 16th Inf., has gone to Denver to appear for preliminary examination for promotion to 2d lieutenant. No one doubts his qualifications, and his hosts of friends in the rank and file wish him a glorious success.

THE orders for Lieut. L. D. Greene, 7th Inf., to relieve Lieut. (now Capt.) R. R. Stevens of his duties as A. A. Q. M. at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., cut off his tour of recruiting duty at Davids Island, to which he had just been ordered, before it commenced, and suggest the epitaph on the child which died in bunting: "If I was so soon done for, I wonder what I was begun for." Lieut. Greene's order from the Superintendent of Recruiting Service in this city to report at Davids Island for duty, and a copy of the War Department order to proceed to Hot Springs were handed to him at the same time. The War Department has granted a fortnight's delay to Lieut. Greene in reporting at Hot Springs, and he will leave for his new post of duty about the last of the month, visiting meanwhile in New York and in Boston.

CAPTAIN M. MARKLAND, U. S. Army, is located at The Albion, St. Paul, Minn.

QUARTERMASTER F. L. DODDS, 9th U. S. Infantry, left Sackets Harbor, March 18, to be absent for a week.

CAPTAIN GEORGE H. EVANS, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Buford, N. D., to spend a few months on leave.

CAPTAIN JAMES ALLEN, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, was expected in Washington, D. C., the latter part of this week.

LIEUTENANT S. F. MASSEY, retired, formerly of the 5th U. S. Artillery, is located at 317 Market St., Sandusky, Ohio.

LIEUTENANT A. B. JOHNSON, 7th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Logan, Colo., was a visitor at Fort Leavenworth this week.

LIEUTENANT J. R. M. TAYLOR, 9th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.

GENERAL J. S. WITCHER, U. S. A., expects to leave Albuquerque, N. M., early in April to spend until early in June on leave.

LIEUTENANT W. A. BETHEL, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Washington Bks., visited Fort Myer, Va., this week on Court-martial service.

LIEUTENANT T. BENTLEY MOTT, 1st U. S. Artillery, who has been abroad for some weeks past, is expected home in a few days.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL EDMOND BUTLER, U. S. A., retired, a resident of Omaha, reached his 67th birthday on Monday, March 19.

LIEUTENANT ALBERT TODD, 1st U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week from a trip to Fort Leavenworth and the West.

LIEUTENANTS J. C. GREGG, A. B. Foster and T. G. Hanson, U. S. Army, are recent visitors at Fort Leavenworth to be examined for promotion.

LIEUTENANT A. G. C. QUAY, 5th U. S. Cavalry, aide-de-camp to Gen. Brooke, has returned to Omaha from a month's visit to friends in the East.

COLONEL J. M. WHITMORE, U. S. A., retired, a resident of New Haven, Conn., is a recent visitor in New York City, with quarters at the Marlborough.

COMPANY I, 16th Infantry, is bereft by the recent discharge by purchase of Pvts. Good Breast, Holy Walker, Made Good, and his antithesis, Makes Mad.

ASSISTANT SURGEON PAUL F. STRAUB, U. S. Army, lately at Fort Riley, is now on his way to San Carlos, Ariz., where he is expected to arrive in a few days.

MRS. BEST, wife of Lieut. C. L. Best, 1st U. S. Art., who has been visiting friends on the Pacific Coast, was expected to return to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week.

CAPTAIN H. P. RITTERUS, 25th U. S. Infantry, is a recent arrival at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty, having closed the recruiting rendezvous at Rochester, N. Y.

CAPTAIN H. S. BISHOP, 5th U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Brown, Tex., from a visit to San Antonio, bearing with him the Nevada trophy won by his Troop K.

LIEUTENANT OSCAR L. STRAUB, 5th U. S. Artillery, has been assigned to charge of the range at Fort Hamilton during the ensuing small arms practice season at that post.

COLONEL B. J. D. IRWIN, Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. Army, sailed from New York, March 17, for Genoa, en route to Rome, Italy, on the steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm II*.

GENERAL EUGENE A. CARR, U. S. A., reached his 64th birthday on Wednesday of this week, and thenceupon passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list of the Army.

CAPTAIN W. W. ROBINSON, JR., Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., was expected to arrive in Buffalo, N. Y., this week from Denver to take charge of the Q. M. Depot in that city.

LIEUTENANT E. A. EDWARDS, 25th U. S. Infantry, who has been recuperating from illness for some weeks past at Old Point Comfort, Va., will shortly rejoin at Columbus Bks., O.

CAPTAIN Q. O'M. GILLMORE, 8th U. S. Cavalry, who has been visiting for some time past at 53 West 57th street, New York City, has gone to Poughkeepsie for duty at the Riverview Academy.

LIEUTENANT STEPHEN C. MILLS, 12th U. S. Infantry, has arrived in San Francisco, where his marriage to Miss Lillian Lee, daughter of Col. J. G. Lee, U. S. Army, is announced to take place April 10 next.

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON, of Georgia, delivered his lecture on "The Last Days of the Confederacy," in Washington, D. C., on March 19, before a large and interested audience, many of whom were military men.

LIEUTENANT T. B. LAMOREUX, 4th U. S. Artillery, a bright young officer, at present on duty at Fort Monroe, is a candidate for the vacancy in the Ordnance Department caused by the resignation of Capt. M. W. Lyon.

MRS. BLACKMAN, the general manager of the Leavenworth (Kan.) Police Board, has issued orders that no bachelor shall be retained on the police force, that her husband shall be a day instead of a night patrolman, and that all variety shows shall be closed and their managers banished from the city.

IT is understood Lieut. D. E. McCarthy, quartermaster, 12th Inf., has applied for a three months' leave with a view of resigning from the Army at the end of that time and engaging in business pursuits at Evansville, Ind. While there would be a general regret at losing so valuable an officer to the Service, the commercial interests would certainly be largely the gainer by his entrance into those pursuits.—*Kansas City Times*.

LIEUTENANT J. V. WHITE, 1st U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y., March 22, from a short leave.

QUARTERMASTER C. J. BAILEY, 1st U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., from an extended sick leave and assumed charge of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments at that Post.

CAPTAIN J. J. O'CONNELL, 1st U. S. Infantry, delivered a lecture before the Cadet Company, 1st Inf., N. G. C., San Francisco, Cal., on March 7. The subject was the Campaign at Pine Ridge and Wounded Knee.

THE Rome correspondent of the Central News says that the Brazilian government has been congratulated by Italy upon the surrender of the insurgent fleet at Rio Janeiro and the collapse of the insurrection in the South.

LIEUTENANT F. D. WEBSTER, 6th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of the Adjutant's office and of the Post school at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, N. Y. H., in succession to Lieut. C. L. Beckurtis, 6th Inf., who has gone to Fort Thomas, Ky.

An El Paso despatch states that Col. John S. Mosby "the celebrated Cavalry leader," was recently in that city en route to Washington, D. C., and in an interview announced that he would be a candidate for the Presidency in the next election.

LIEUTENANT LA ROY S. UPTON, 21st U. S. Infantry, was to leave Buffalo the latter part of this week for Rochester, N. Y., for temporary regimental recruiting duty during the absence of Capt. F. H. E. Epstein, 21st Inf., on Board duty in New York.

LIEUTENANT OSCAR J. BROWN, 1st U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Bayard, N. M., arrived in Denver, Colo., early in the week and went to Fort Logan for temporary duty as Recorder of the Board of Officers to meet there to examine non-commissioned officers for promotion.

THE New York Times of March 18, in an exhaustive illustrated article on "America's Big Gun Factory, Watervliet Arsenal" gives portraits of the Commandant, Major Isaac Arnold, Jr., Ordnance Dept., Capt. J. Rockwell, Jr., Capt. F. E. Hobbs, and Lieut. W. S. Peirce.

GENERAL NEAL DOW, a brave soldier and general officer during the war, but better known as the "Father of Prohibition" celebrated his ninetieth birthday on March 20. The occasion was appropriately observed by the advocates of prohibition throughout the world.

THE Kansas City Times referring to the recent promotion of Major Carle A. Woodruff, 21 U. S. Art., says: "This promotion gives great joy to his many friends at Fort Leavenworth where he is so well and favorably known, having commanded the light battery at that Post from 1885 to 1891."

CAPTAIN F. H. E. EPSTEIN, 21st U. S. Infantry, was expected in New York City the latter part of this week for duty as member of the Board of Officers which organizes on Monday next, at Governor's Island, to examine candidates for commissions in the Department of the East, six in all.

THE school at the military prison, which was only recently an experiment but now is a valuable reality, is now progressing in a most satisfactory manner, almost if not all of the credit for which is due to Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U. S. Army, who conducts the classes, says the Leavenworth Times.

COLONEL J. R. SMITH, of the Medical Department, U. S. Army, representative at the International Medical Congress to be held in Rome, Italy, has arrived in that city. Col. B. J. D. Irwin, his colleague, is expected early next week. The King and Queen of Italy will formally open the Congress on Sunday next, March 25.

THE engagement of Miss Alice Hooper to Lieut. G. G. Palmer, 16th U. S. Inf., is announced by the Tribune of Salt Lake City, which says: "Miss Hooper is one of the brightest of the young debutantes and very popular, while Lieut. Palmer, though only a resident of a year or less in this city, is a general favorite among his friends."

THE marriage of Lieut. Wm. Chamberline, 1st U. S. Artillery, to Miss Margaret Smith, daughter of Major Frank G. Smith, 2d U. S. Art., will take place at St. Andrews Church, Washington, D. C., April 11. The married couple will, after the ceremony, go abroad for a few weeks to be at home at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., about April 25.

CAPTAIN R. I. ESKARDER and Lieut. W. A. Nichols, 23d U. S. Infantry, and Capt. R. J. Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, detailed by Gen. Wheaton to visit the Leon Springs target range, returned to San Antonio, on Tuesday, and reported flooding the range in good order and water supply sufficient. Practice will commence as soon as the range is put in order by a detachment sent this week.

THE Cavalry at Fort Myer, are certainly well represented by the Service in Washington, by their drills and entertainments, and the Post and officers are very popular. Capt. Day, of the 9th Cav., a visitor at Post, met the Misses Paunceforte, at the Cavalry drill on Friday, and the following day, was honored by an invitation to lunch with Sir Julian and Lady Paunceforte. He is a gallant Cavalryman and all are glad to see him thus appreciated.

GENERAL GEORGE E. GOURAUD, for a conspicuous act of bravery at Honey Hill, S. C., during the war received a medal of honor, through the hands of Lafayette Post 140, G. A. R., New York City, on the evening of March 15. Gen. John P. Hatch, U. S. A., on whose staff Gen. Gouraud, served as Captain and A.D.C., was present. Gen. Collins made the presentation speech and Mr. C. A. Dana, of the New York Sun, pinned the medal on the recipient's breast.

THE Leavenworth Times states the following officers have been elected for the Army Lodge of Perfection for the ensuing year: J. M. J. Sano, 32nd, venerable master; E. F. Townsend, 32nd, senior warden; J. T. Haskell, 32nd, junior warden; F. H. Hathaway, 14th, orator; H. Mussett, 18th, almoner; P. J. Redmond, 32nd, secretary; C. C. Carr, 32nd, treasurer; W. C. Wren, 32nd, master of ceremonies; C. O. Pieros, 14th, expert; C. H. Barth, 14th, assistant expert; John Black, 14th, captain of the host.

"IN SIMPLICITY SUBLIME."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

NOTING in your issue of to-day how Mr. Henry Irving Cobb came to be a major in Tennessee, I have thought that an experience of mine in another State not far from Tennessee might interest some of your readers. Some years ago I was examining a river in a small boat which was managed by two darkies. In passing a certain house I remarked it belonged to Major C. "Oh no, boss," replied one of the men, "he is a colonel." I saw I had made a serious mistake in etiquette and humbly sought enlightenment; whereupon I was informed that in that country a man who lived in a house with three chimneys was a colonel, with two a major and with but one a captain. Could anything be more simple?

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24, 1894.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL.

NAVY TARGET PRACTICE.

CIRCULAR No. 55, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1894, publishes the record of target practice held by ships in commission during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1893.

The ships leading in each practice were as follows:

Great Guns: Main battery, stationary practice—*Monocacy*, average 49; average of five ships 30; main battery, moving practice—*Yantic*, average 41; average of nine ships 21; secondary battery, stationary practice—*Yorktown*, average 71; average of seven ships, 47; secondary battery, moving practice—*Yorktown*, average 82; average of seven ships, 43; **Small Arms**—Riflemen from the *Bennington*, 7.81; hits per man per minute, average for eleven ships, 2.14; boarders, *Yantic*, 4.77 hits per man per minute; average for ten ships, 1.45; Gatlings, *Pinta*, 61.4 per gun per minute, 75; average for eight ships, 35. The *Yorktown* is the only vessel that reports great gun practice with stationary and moving. The *Monocacy* reports boat gun stationary practice, but no hits in six shots; the *Yantic* five shots in boat guns, moving practice, with an average of 42 for each shot. The gun captains having the highest standing are: Main battery, stationary practice, L. Dusseral, *Monocacy*; 75; main battery, moving practice, J. Brown, *Yantic*; 78; secondary battery, stationary practice, C. Carlsen, *Yorktown*, 100; secondary battery, moving practice, C. Carlsen, *Yorktown*, 115; boat guns, stationary practice, R. Nicholson, *Monocacy*, 0; boat guns, moving practice, J. Brown, *Yantic*, 42. In bring for classification the percentage of men classified were as follows: *Philadelphia*, 87; *Yantic*, 83.7; *Alliance*, 81.6; *Miantonomoh*, 79; *Pinta*, 71.2; *Ranger*, 69.9; *Vesuvius*, 42.3; *Monocacy*, 7.7; *Yorktown*, 34.5. The *Monocacy* had no men in the first or second class; the *Vesuvius* and *Yorktown* none in the first class and the *Ranger* but one. The *Miantonomoh* had two in the 1st class, the *Pinta* four, the *Yantic* 10, the *Alliance* 18, and the *Philadelphia* 30.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Jeff F. Moser, Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector, Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Lieut. Walter McLean, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Lieut. E. H. Tullman, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

P. A. Pavmr. Livingston Hunt, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

VESSELS.

Steamer *Bache*—Lieut. Robt. G. Peck, U. S. N., comdg.; Lieut. W. S. Benson, Ensigns G. W. Kline and J. W. Oman, P. A. Surg. Geo. M. Barber, Asst. Engr. A. McAllister. Address: Charlestown, S. C.

Steamer *Blake*—Lieut. G. W. Menta, U. S. N., comdg.; Lieuts. J. A. Shearmar and Chas. S. Ripley, Ensigns F. R. Bassett, Asst. Surg. J. A. Guthrie, Asst. Engr. K. McAlpine. Address: Drawers "W," Pensacola, Fla.

Schooner *Bratton*—Lieut. W. F. Low, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensign L. H. Grindell. Address: New York, N. Y., Boston, Mass.; Ensign C. M. McCormick. Address: Pensacola, Fla.

Steamer *Endeavor*—Lieut. L. M. Garrett, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensign J. J. Blaundin and C. P. Plunkett. Address: Brunswick, Ga.

Schooner *Transit*—Lieut. Frankl n Swift, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensign C. M. McCormick. Address: Pensacola, Fla.

Steamer *Patterson*—Lieut. Comr. r. W. I. Moore, U. S. N., comdg.; Lieuts. R. F. Lopez and Hugh Rodman, Ensigns G. Tarbox and W. B. Hoggett, P. A. Serje. C. J. Decker, Asst. Engr. H. G. Leopold, A. M. Smith, C. C. Clegg, C. C. Clegg.

Steamer *Hazard*—Lieut. G. B. Harb. U. S. N., comdg.; Lieut. A. C. Alm, Ensigns H. K. Benham and W. S. Olivo, P. A. Surg. C. H. T. Lowndes, Asst. Engr. W. C. Herbert. Address: Tacoma, Wash.

Steamer *McArthur*—Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensign C. P. Eaton. Address: Ossian, Cal.

Steamer *Gedney*—Lieut. Lucian Flynn, U. S. N., comdg.; Lieut. L. J. Clark.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, Lieut. Geo. H. Gooding, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.

Boutwell, Capt. J. H. Rogers, comdg., Savannah, Ga.

Chase, 1st Lt. J. M. Simms in charge, New Bedford, Mass., out of commission.

Coffey, Lieut. O. S. Willey, comdg., Wilmington, N. C.

Corwin, Capt. F. M. Munger, San Francisco, Cal.

Crawford, Capt. L. N. Stoddard, Baltimore, Md.

Coze, out of commission, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chandler, 1st Lieut. W. J. Herrin, comdg., New York.

Dallas, Capt. T. S. Smyth, comdg., Portland, Me.

Dexter, Capt. J. A. Slamm, comdg., Boston, Mass.

Discoverer, Engineer Wm. Robinson, Savannah, Ga.

Ewing, out of commission, Baltimore Md.

Fessenden, Capt. D. B. Hodges, comdg., Detroit, Mich.

Forward, Capt. John H. Brann, comdg., Mobile, Ala.

Galveston, Capt. R. M. Clark, Galveston, Tex.

Grant, Capt. D. F. Tozier, en route to Port Townsend, Washington.

Guthrie, Lt. David Hall, comdg., Baltimore, Md.

Hamilton, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Hamlin, Capt. Oscar C. Hamlet, comdg., Boston, Mass.

Hartley, 1st Lt. Geo. E. McConnel, comdg., San Francisco, Cal.

Hudson, Lt. C. F. Shoemaker, comdg., New York, N. Y.

Johnson, Capt. A. B. Davis, comdg., Milwaukee, Wis.

McLane, Capt. A. D. Littlefield, comdg., Key West, Fla.

Manhattan, Capt. J. B. Moore, comdg., New York, in charge anchorage of vessels, N. Y. Harbor.

Morrill, Capt. H. D. Smith, comdg., Charleston, S. C.

Penrupe, 1st Asst. Eng. D. Mc. French, comdg., Pensacola, Fla.

Perry, Capt. A. A. Fengar, comdg., New York, N. Y.

Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, comdg., San Francisco, Cal.

Search, 2d Asst. Eng. N. E. Cutchen in charge, Balt., Md.

Seward, Lt. A. P. R. Hanks, comdg., Shieldsborough, Miss. P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Smith, Lt. Wm. H. Hand, comdg., New Orleans, La.

Sperry, Lt. W. H. Robert, comdg., Patchogue, N. Y.

Washington, Lt. W. H. Kilgore, comdg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Winona, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg., Newbern, N. C.

Wolcott, Capt. W. D. Roath, comdg., Port Townsend, Wash.

Woodbury, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg., Eastport, Me.

The Barque, first class battleship lately added to the English Naval forces, is now ready for sea, and the entire cost of the ship has been figured out and submitted to the naval authorities. It amounts to the very respectable sum of \$3,160,000. Her armament consists of four 10-inch breech loading rifles, ten 4.7-inch quick firing guns, and no less than twenty 3 pounder quick fire guns. She is to be commissioned for foreign service.

The "Earl's Daughter," an Idyl from London Town: a tale for the Times," by Ter. Alcott, is the latest of "Our Race News-Leaflets," edited by C. A. L. Totten.

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The War Department has just announced the list of successful cadet candidates in the recent examination to the Military Academy. There were 189 candidates altogether, but out of this number only 57 passed, as follows:

Alabama—1st Dist., John C. McG. Rees; 4th Dist., N. R. Chambliss; 6th Dist., J. C. Nicholls, (alt); 9th Dist., R. F. Walton.

Arizona—J. H. Bradford, (alt).

Arkansas—2d Dist., R. J. Maxey.

Colorado—1st Dist., H. A. Lafferty, (alt).

Connecticut—4th Dist., R. S. Granger.

Delaware—Clarke Chubrohman.

Georgia—2d Dist., M. Nussbaum, (alt); 3rd Dist., J. W. Furlow; 4th Dist., E. I. Brown; 9th Dist., G. D. Jarrett.

Illinois—2d Dist., W. J. Cahill; 15th Dist., J. F. Gohn, (alt); 16th Dist., Paul Williams; 19th Dist., D. S. Berry; 20th Dist., M. C. Kerth.

Indiana—2d Dist., Iva D. Reedy.

Kentucky—6th Dist., T. E. Merrill; 11th Dist., L. N. Taylor.

Louisiana—6th Dist., A. C. Read.

Maryland—5th Dist., H. L. Newbold.

Massachusetts—1st Dist., R. E. Ingram, (alt); 3rd Dist., E. N. Benchley, (alt); 5th Dist., C. S. Beany, (alt).

Michigan—11th Dist., Charles Munson, (alt).

Mississippi—4th Dist., Fox Connor.

Missouri—9th Dist., J. C. Johnson; 12th Dist., Nathaniel Allison.

New York—5th Dist., L. H. Foley, (subject to re-examination in June as to eyesight); 6th Dist., J. B. Gowen; 7th Dist., C. S. Babcock, (alternate); 16th Dist., E. H. Martin; 22d Dist., F. P. McNair.

Nebraska—1st Dist., J. R. Waugh; 4th Dist., E. D. Scott.

Nevada—T. C. Butterly.

New Jersey—4th Dist., C. W. Exton.

North Carolina—2d Dist., W. P. Wooten.

North Dakota—G. A. Nutcent.

Ohio—10th Dist., Berkely Enooch; 15th Dist., D. P. Wheeler; 21st Dist., W. F. Nesbitt.

Oregon—1st Dist., A. A. Fries.

Pennsylvania—7th Dist., F. C. Boggs, Jr.; 10th Dist., R. C. Davis; 13th Dist., T. L. Doyle; 22d Dist., M. McCloskey; at large, E. D. Brooker, (alt).

South Carolina—3d Dist., L. W. Jordan.

Tennessee—6th Dist., Lytie Brown; 7th Dist., J. E. Stephens.

Texas—W. B. Scales.

Utah—W. E. Cole.

Virginia—11th Dist., G. M. Cralle.

Wisconsin—2d Dist., P. J. Bergen; 3d Dist., P. H. Carroll; 8th Dist., J. F. Jands; at large, Guy V. Henry, Jr.

COURT-MARTIAL OF COMDR. HEYERMAN.

A COURT MARTIAL has been ordered for the trial of Comdr. Oscar F. Heyerman on charges involving negligence and inefficiency in connection with the *Kearsarge* disaster. The court assembled on board the receiving ship *Vermont*, now at New York City, March 22, and comprised the following officers: Commo. C. C. Carpenter, president of the court; Capts. Montgomery Sicard, J. O'Kane, Albert Kautz, B. F. Day and John J. Read, Comdrs. Frank Wildes, Nicoll Ludlow and R. P. Leahy, and Lt.-Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley, J. A.

There are two formal charges and specifications, as follows: Charge I. Through negligence, suffering a vessel of the Navy to be run upon a reef and stranded. The specification alleges that the accused did maintain a course of W. S. W. three-quarters west, which said course lay close to a dangerous reef and cay, surrounded by strong currents well known to exist, and did neglect and fail to exercise proper care and attention in navigating said vessel while approaching said reef and cay, in that he neglected and failed to lay a course which would surely carry the vessel clear of said reef and cay, or to change course in due season to avert disaster.

Charge II. Culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty. The specification alleges that Comdr. Heyerman well knowing under the conditions of the weather then existing, the difficulty of sighting Roncador bank, Caribbean Sea, from a safe distance after darkness fell, and that the speed at which said vessel was then running would place her in the vicinity of said bank at or about sunset, did fail to increase the speed of said vessel, as it was his duty to do, so that said bank might be sighted in broad daylight, and was therein and thereby culpably inefficient in the performance of his duty.

2d. In that the said Oscar F. Heyerman, well knowing that at about sunset of that day the said steamer *Kearsarge* had nearly run her estimated distance from the 4 o'clock post meridian position, obtained and plotted by the navigator of said vessel, to the position of Roncador bank, Caribbean sea, and well knowing, under the conditions of the weather then existing, the difficulty of sighting said bank from a safe distance after darkness fell, did fail to lay a safe course for said vessel to the northward, before continuing on a westerly course.

It is understood that the Court of Inquiry brought in a finding which was unfavorable to Lt. Lyman as well as Comdr. Heyerman. The question of a Court-martial for the lieutenant will not be finally settled until it is seen what disposition is made of Comdr. Heyerman's case.

The Court met at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday, but was obliged to adjourn, as it was not certain whether it was Comdr. Frank Wildes or Comdr. Geo. F. Wilde who was intended as one of the members. Comdr. Wilde was named in the precept and Comdr. Wildes received the orders and presented himself for duty. The Navy Department was telegraphed to for information.

The question of a good evaporator for the Naval Service is one which has long puzzled the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Pretty nearly all of those thus far tried on the new ships have not given satisfaction, the claims of the inventors not having been borne out in practice.

The *New York* was much admired by the various foreign officers in Rio harbor, and she is held up as a model, not only as a ship, but in the matter of discipline and cleanliness the ship is also a model. As a recent letter tersely expresses the matter, "the *New York* takes the cake here."

THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

WILLIAM MCADOO, Assistant Secretary.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station.—A. R. Adml. O. F. Stanton

MIANTONOMOH, monitor, 9d rate, 4 guns, Captain R. R. Wallace, comdg. At Norfolk, Va.

VESEVIUS, 4th rate, 8 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt.-Comdr. F. Courtis comdg. At Yorktown, Va., March 5.

European Station.—A. R. Adml. Henry Erben.

Address all mail matter care of R. F. Stevens, Esq., 4 Trafalgar Square, London Eng.

CHICAGO, 2d rate, 14 guns, flagship. Capt. A. T. Mahan. Arrived at Beirut March 18.

S. Atl. Station.—R. Adml. A. E. K. Benham. Commando. W. A. Kirkland will command.

Send mail "Care U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London."

NEWARK, 3d rate, 12 guns. Captain S. W. W. At Montevideo, Uruguay.

CHARLESTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain Geo. W. Coffin. Ordered March 19 to leave Rio de Janeiro, and proceed to Montevideo.

DETROIT, 10 guns. Comdr. W. H. Brownson. Left Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, March 18, for Montevideo. Has been ordered to return to Hampton Roads.

NEW YORK, 1st rate, 18 guns, Captain J. W. Philip comdg. Left Rio March 22 to proceed to St. Lucia, West Indies, from Rio, to stop at Bahia en route, and will later proceed to New York and be the flagship of the North Atlantic Station. If necessary will stop at Bluefields before returning home.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain J. C. Watson. Left Rio March 18 for Bluefields, Nicaragua. Will come North and be overhauled and then relieve the *Chicago* on the European Station.

YANTIC, 4th rate, 4 guns. Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Montevideo.

Pacific Station.—Rear Adml. John Irwin. Rear Adm'l J. G. Walker ordered to command per steamer of April 5 from San Francisco.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Ca. unless otherwise noted.

PHILADELPHIA, flagship, 2d rate, 12 guns. Capt. A. S. Barker. At Honolulu.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander C. M. Thomas. Sailed from Montevideo, March 21, for Valparaiso, en route to San Francisco. Will be assigned to Bering Sea fleet.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 12 guns. Comdr. Thomas Nelson. At Honolulu, H. I. Jan. 10. Due at Sitka, Alaska, May 1. Comdr. J. J. Brice ordered to command.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. A. Lyons. Sailed from Callao Jan. 31 for Montevideo.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns. Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins. Left San Diego March 22 for a cruise along the coast.

MONTEREY, 3d rate, 6 guns. Comdr. W. M. Folger. At San Francisco. Ordered to duty with Bering Sea fleet.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. C. E. Clark. At Mare Island, Cal. Will be assigned to Bering Sea fleet.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Sitka, Alaska, at last

Special Service or Awaiting Assignment.

BANCROFT, practice cruiser, Commander C. M. Chester. At Norfolk, Va.

CUSHING, torpedo boat, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher commanding. At Washington, D. C.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, despatch boat, 3 guns. Lieut. B. H. Buckingham. At Washington, D. C.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns. Comdr. J. F. McTigue. At Boston, Mass. The address of the ship is P. O. Box 2284, Boston.

FERN, fourth rate, despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. At Norfolk March 21.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. A. H. McCormick. En route to the United States. Was at Colombo, Ceylon, March 10.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 Gatlings). Lt. Comdr. R. M. Berry. At Erie, Pa.

SABATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong. Nautical schoolship of Pennsylvania. On her annual cruise, Due at La Guaya, March 20; Kingston, April 15, and Delaware Breakwater May 5. Was at St. Thomas, W. I., March 7. Due at Philadelphia in May.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field. Powell Marine School, New York. At the foot of 28th st., East River, will sail early in April on her annual summer cruise.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston. Receiving-ship Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 80 guns, Capt. Merrill Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Capt. M. L. Johnson ordered to command April 17.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. O. S. Cotton. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. C. H. Rockwell. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. J. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Capt. Jas. O'Kane. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Cononicus*, *Lehigh*, *Monocacy*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. G. W. Pigman, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE British Admiralty have ordered that when old vessels are ordered to be sold out of the service, their figure-heads are to be retained.

THE Massachusetts was placed in a dock at Champ's Shipyard last Monday and the work of putting on her screws was at once commenced. She will have her dock trial at an early day.

It is expected that the commissioning of the *Speedy* by Comdr. C. D. Elliott, to carry out a series of experimental trials to test the new pattern boiler will lead to a more extended use of this type in the British service.

PREPARATIONS were made on a grand scale for the celebration in March, of the 500th anniversary of the birth of Prince Henry the "Navigator," son of King John I., by his English wife, Philippa of Lancaster.

SIR ALFRED JEPHSON proposes to establish a club for British bluejackets in London, in the neighborhood of Waterloo Station. Connected with the club he suggests the establishment of a registry office for bluejackets and marines.

THE City of *Pekin*, which arrived at San Francisco, brings news from the Asiatic station to the effect that six of the crew of the U. S. S. *Monocacy* are suffering from small pox. They were removed to a hospital at Shanghai, it is said, Feb. 13 and on Feb. 16 one of the afflicted men died.

OFFICERS of the steamer *Progress*, at San Diego, Cal., report that when the steamer left the U. S. S. *Ranger* at La Libertad, San Salvador, Feb. 24, the surgeon of the *Ranger* had died of prevalent fever, and that several of the *Ranger*'s men were dangerously ill. The *Ranger*, it was further reported, was coming leisurely northward, and was not expected at San Diego for some weeks.

A STRONG and growing sentiment prevails in the Navy Department against the granting of long sick leaves to officers condemned by medical survey on board ship. The practice hitherto has been to survey an officer afloat, if he is found unfit for present duty, send him home with a recommendation that he be granted an extended sick leave, and if at the end of this period he is still unfit for duty then comes still another long delay for a decision in the case. All this time some one is waiting for the probable vacancy, or is performing the duty properly belonging to the sick man. A period of not longer than six months is regarded as the proper thing, and even this period to be the result of an examination by the retiring board, or some board competent to give sound judgement in a case. Secretary Herbert favors giving an invalidized Navy officer all the opportunities required for recovery, but he realizes that those who remain well have some rights which those "under the weather" are bound to respect.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Ensign George R. Evans, Naval Academy; Pay master J. B. Redfield, ordered to the Atlanta; Chief Engineer D. P. McCutney, Lieut. J. Hood.

Capt. L. F. Burnett, Stephen Baker and Ira Quincy are ordered before retiring boards; Capt. J. A. Hutton is recommended for retirement under thirty years' law.

Lieut. S. A. Staunton is ordered as flag lieutenant and Ensign S. S. Wood as secretary of Admiral Walker, who sails April 5.

Lieutenants J. A. H. Nickell and York Noel, ordered to report to Admiral Kirkland as flag secretary by steamer of March 28.

Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, ordered as president, and Lieut.-Comdr. Seaton Schroeder as recorder of the Inspection Board.

Lieutenant L. L. Reamey, ordered to report as naval aide to the Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 16.—Commander G. Olliey, retired, is granted leave for two years, with permission to reside abroad. He has his home in Montevideo.

The leave granted Lieut. A. G. Berry is extended three months.

Lieutenant W. I. Chambers, ordered to steel inspection duty at Nicetown, Pa., relieving Lieut. C. W. Ruschenberger, who is placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant J. H. Sears, ordered to duty in the Coast Survey Service.

MARCH 17.—Captain M. L. Johnson, ordered to command the receiving ship Franklin April 2 next.

Lieutenant-Commander E. D. Taussig, ordered to the Atlanta April 2 next as executive officer of that vessel.

Ensign B. C. Decker, ordnance duty at Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MARCH 19.—Captain George W. Sumner, ordered to hold himself in readiness to place the Columbia in commission on April 9, and to command her.

Lieutenants Wm. H. Driggs and O. W. Lowry, Chief Engr. Clipriano Andrade, Asst. Engr. W. H. McGrann, P. A. Engr. J. K. Barton, Asst. Engr. G. H. Shepard, P. A. Engr. Martin Bevington, Paymr. John Fury and Surg. Wm. G. Farwell, ordered to the Columbia April 9.

Lieutenant-commander C. O. Allibone, ordered to be executive officer of the Columbia.

Surgeon B. S. Mackie, detached from the Franklin and ordered to the receiving ship Franklin to relieve Surg. Farwell.

Lieutenant Wm. R. Rush, ordered to ordnance instruction, Washington.

Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, ordered to duty on the Board of Inspection and Survey, relieving Capt. Matthews, who has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

MARCH 20.—Captain E. O. Matthews, detached from the Board of Inspection and Survey, and ordered to duty in command of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.

Lieutenant John A. Dougherty, ordered to the Columbia April 9.

Ensign F. K. Hill, ordered to the Columbia April 9.

Lieutenant W. L. Burdick, detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Columbia April 9.

P. A. Engineer G. W. McElroy, detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to proceed to the Asiatic Station per steamer of April 16, and report for duty on the Concord as the relief of P. A. Engr. H. P. Norton, who is ordered to return home.

P. A. Surgeon S. G. Evans, detached from the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York as the relief of P. A. Surgeon W. C. Braisted, who is ordered to the Columbia April 9.

Acting Carpenter E. P. Kirk, ordered to the Columbia April 9.

Gunner T. M. Johnston, ordered to the Columbia April 9.

MARCH 21.—Captain Mortimer L. Johnson orders are modified so that he can take command of the receiving ship Franklin on April 17 instead of April 2.

Lieutenant-Commander A. B. H. Lillie, detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard and directed to proceed to his home and hold himself in readiness for lighthouse duty.

Lieutenant N. R. Usher, detached from the Dolphin and ordered to proceed to Dubuque, Iowa, to assume the duties of general inspector of torpedo boat No. 2.

MARCH 22.—Rear Admirals E. K. Benham and John Irwin, ordered to be placed on the retired list on April 10 and 15 respectively.

P. A. Paymaster C. S. Williams, detached from the Naval Station at New London on March 21, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty on the Montgomery.

Gunner Andrew Harmon, ordered to be placed on the retired list.

MARCH 18.—Ensign C. B. Brittain, ordered to the Alert as watch and division officer.

Lieutenant-Commander F. W. Symonds, ordered to ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy-yard.

The orders of Commo. W. A. Kirkland to command Pacific squadron revoked, and he is ordered to command the South Atlantic squadron.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker ordered to command the Pacific squadron; Commo. Kirkland will sail about April 1 via Liverpool for Montevideo and hoist his flag on the Newark. Rear Admiral Walker will take passage for Honolulu in April.

Nominations.

MARCH 23.—Ensign Houston Eldredge, to be a lieutenant (jr. gr.) from Jan. 23, 1894, (subject to re-examination) four months, vice Lieut. Jr. gr. Harry S. Knapp, promoted.

Ensign Henry B. Wilson, to be a lieutenant (jr. gr.) from Feb. 4, 1894, vice Lieut. Jr. gr. Wm. L. Rogers, promoted.

Confirmations.

MARCH 15.—Adolfo Jose Menocal, a resident of the District of Columbia, and Richard C. Holliday, a resident of Maryland, to be civil engineers.

Walter L. Wilson, a resident of West Virginia; Lewis Green Stevenson, a resident of Illinois; Henry A. Dent, a resident of Alabama; Philip V. Mohun, a resident of the District of Columbia; Wm. Jackson Little, a resident of New York, and Samuel McCowan, a resident of South Carolina, to be assistant paymasters in the Navy.

MARCH 19.—M. M. Goodwin, of Illinois, to be a chaplain in the Navy.

MARINE CORPS.

MARCH 19.—1st Lieutenant F. J. Moses, detached from the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to proceed to League Island, Pa., and report on the 5th proximo as the officer detailed to command guard of the Columbia.

A NAVAL correspondent who has been on active service on the West Coast himself lately writes that the cruellest thing about the recent disaster on the West Coast of Africa is the utter absence of any means for providing ice for the wounded. There is none to be got at Sierra Leone, and the machines which are supplied to the ships are said to be notorious for their complete uselessness.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 20, 1891.

THE presentation of bibles to the members of the graduating class, by the American Seamen's Friend Society through its secretary, the Rev. W. C. Still, took place Sunday.

Mrs. Lieut. Dyer gave a pleasant tea Wednesday afternoon. Naval Cadet Thos. L. Still, Class '92, was in Annapolis last week.

On Saturday afternoon the cadets defeated the officers at baseball by a score of 18 to 8. The teams were as follows:

Officers.	Position.	Cadets.
Bryan.....	Pitcher.....	Jaard
Dashb... ..	Catcher.....	Tozer
Knapp.....	Shortstop.....	Littlefield
Fulham.....	1st Base.....	Birnes
Wells.....	2d Base.....	Mayo
Bullard.....	3d Base.....	Standley
White.....	Right field.....	Monaghan
Halsey.....	Left field.....	American
Haeuser.....	Center field.....	Powell

Saturday next the cadets play Columbia College, of New York, and on the Wednesday following, the Yale University team.

The Academy authorities have recommended to the Department an extension of the pigeon service, the usefulness of which has been demonstrated by experiments in the last two or three years. The note at the Academy will supply birds to be used during the cadets' summer cruise.

P. A. Surg. Stephen S. White has reported for duty, relieving P. A. Surg. L. W. Curtis.

The following cadet appointments to the Naval Academy were promulgated during the past week: Jesse Mol. Small, 31 Ky.; O. I. Hord, 9th Ky.; Scott C. Applewhite, 31 Ind.; John S. Graham, 2d Colo.; Howell Givens, alternate; Jas. B. Gilmer, 9th Va.; Walter B. Tardy, 3d Ark.; Guy W. Palmer, 34 Wis.; Henry Casson, alternate; Ralph K. Smith, 8th Iowa; John H. Tookin, 9th Iowa; James H. Comfort, 11th Mo.; George S. Baxter, 29th N. Y.; Geo. C. Sweet, alternate.

NAVY DEPT., WASHINGTON, March 14, 1891.

G. O. No. 421.

1. The Naval Training Station, Naval War College and Torpedo School on Coaster's Harbor Island, and the Naval Torpedo Station on Goat Island, in the harbor of Newport, R. I., are hereby consolidated into one command, to be known as the U. S. Naval Station, Newport, R. I., and will be under the command of the senior commanding officer duty at that station.

2. The Training Station, the War College and Torpedo School, and the Torpedo Station will continue to perform, under the commandant of the station, the functions for which each was established.

3. Capt. F. M. Bunce, U. S. N., commanding the Naval Training Station, is hereby, in addition to his present duty, assigned to duty as commandant of the Naval Station at Newport, R. I.

4. The president of the War College and Torpedo School, and the inspector of ordnance in charge of the Torpedo Station will report for duty to the commandant of the Naval Station, Newport, R. I.

5. All regulations, orders and circulars inconsistent with this order are revoked.

H. A. HEBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following applicants for appointment to the Revenue Cutter Service as cadets will be examined in Washington: J. E. Abbott, Md.; F. T. Agens, N. J.; Ebenezer Barker, Md.; W. H. Broun, Ill.; B. N. Butler, Mich.; C. W. Cairnes, Md.; B. M. Cheswell, Md.; G. M. De Beamer, S. C.; Louis Donaldson, Va.; S. F. Donovan, R. I.; George A. Fouse, Mass.; O. G. Harris, N. J.; H. G. Hamlet, Mass.; J. C. Hooker, District of Columbia; H. B. Hurts, Md.; Charles E. McClure, Ind.; Jos. N. Nevins, N. Y.; R. M. Sturdevant, Pa.; John V. Wild, S. C.; Charles H. Shaffer, Md.; P. F. Dolan, Mass.; L. B. Ashbaugh, Mich.; B. N. Camden, District of Columbia; Moses Goodrich, N. H.; H. G. Fisher, District of Columbia; H. M. Hayes, Del.; F. G. Moquielet, Ind.; F. D. Emery, District of Columbia, and L. T. Cutler, N. H.

The following candidates will undergo the examination at San Francisco: Robt. Hawkhurst, Jr., Cal.; Isaac Kuy, Jr., Ore.; M. W. Simpson, Cal.; W. O. Smith, Cal.; W. G. Harris, Cal.; Charles F. Fietter, Cal., and W. B. Smith, Cal.

Examinations were begun at the Treasury Department in Washington and at San Francisco last Monday of applicants for the six vacancies in the Revenue Cutter Service. Out of the 42 candidates who applied, 23 reported in Washington and a number in San Francisco, several declining to enter at the last moment.

The cutter Perry, Capt. Baker, passed Hell Gate, N. Y., March 20, on a cruise eastward.

3d Lt. Geo. M. Daniels, from the Forward to the Corwin.

3d Lt. F. M. Dunwoody, from the Corwin to the Rush.

3d Lt. J. G. Ballinger, from the Bear to the Rush.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Lieuts. J. G. Runcie 1st Art., and T. J. Clay, 10th Infantry, were retired March 22 on account of physical disability.

The following assignments have been ordered: 1st Lt. Stephen H. Elliott to G. 10th Cav.; 1st Lt. John M. Jenkins to M. 9th Cav.; Col. Alfred T. Smith to 13th Inf.; Lt. Col. Geo. M. Randal to 8th Inf.; Maj. Gilbert S. Carpenter to the 4th Inf.; 1st Lt. George E. French to Co. K, 5th Inf., 1st Lt. Frank Owen to Co. K, 14th Inf.

The following transfers are made: 1st Lt. M. H. Barnum from the 5th Cav. to Co. G, 10th Cav. 1st Lt. Stephen H. Elliott from the 10th Cav. to Co. L, 5th Cav.

Asst.-urg. W. R. Hall is ordered to Whipple Barracks.

1st Lieut. D. H. Boughton, L, and 1st Lieut. E. S. Robins, H, 3d Cav., are ordered to transfer.

Leave of 1st Lieut. E. F. Ladd, 9th Cav., extended 15 days.

Lieut. C. B. Hardin, 18th Inf., detailed as Professor at Doane College, Crete, Neb.

2d Lieut. J. F. Madden, 5th Inf., is ordered to San Francisco Barracks, Fla.

LIEUTENANT LUTE WAHL, 5th U. S. Inf., left Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., this week, to be absent about a month.

THE War Department register bears the names of the following officers who were at the Department during the week: Capt. O. L. Helm, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell, Engineer Corps; 1st Lieut. H. L. Scott, 7th Cav.; Col. J. S. Poland, 17th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. E. C. Woodruff, retired; 1st Lieut. S. W. Dunning, 18th Inf.; Maj. A. M. Miller, Engineer Corps; 1st-Lieut. Chas. F. Kieffer, Medical Department; Col. C. H. Carlton, 8th Cav.; Capt. F. E. Hobbs, Ordnance; 1st-Lieut. George O. Squier, 3rd Art.

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We have added an illustrated four-page supplement to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week to make room for an account of the work of the Carlisle Indian school, under the charge of Capt. Richard H. Pratt, 10th Cav., and a history of the 71st Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., which celebrates next week a new chapter in its history by entering upon the possession of its fine armory in Fourth avenue. The colonel of the 71st, Francis V. Greene, is a former officer of the Army who is so well known in the service that all will be interested to learn what he and other ex-officers are doing in another and kindred field. It is certainly very satisfactory to a man of military training to command so fine a regiment.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL BATCHELDER denies that he contemplated taking advantage of the thirty year retirement law. He declared that he had not even considered the question of retirement. The subject has not been brought to his attention and all reports to the contrary was false. If there is any movement on foot to secure the retirement of Gen. Batchelder under the 62 year compulsory retirement law the officials of the War Department disclaim any knowledge of it.

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CHANGES OF STATIONS.

THE consultations of Secretary Lamont, Major-General Schofield and Quartermaster General Batchelder have come to naught so far as moving any of the regiments are concerned. The JOURNAL can state on the highest authority that there will be no changes of regiments this spring with the exception, perhaps, of the Fifteenth and the command with which it exchanges station. The decision of the War Department in this respect was brought about by a report of the Quartermaster-General in reference to the condition of the transportation fund. His report showed that there are only \$75,000 available for the movements of troops and as this is not sufficient for any extensive changes, the stations of the Twentieth and Twenty-fourth, which were, among other regiments, under consideration for changes, will probably not be transferred this spring to any other section of the country. A portion of the transportation fund on hand will be used in defraying the expenses of transferring the remainder of the 21st Infantry, now at Fort Sidney, to Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y. The cost of this movement will be quite large, as there are more than two hundred men at Fort Sidney, and their impedimenta is quite heavy. The War Department greatly regrets the fact that it can make no changes in the stations of several of the regiments. It had hoped to transfer the Twentieth from its present quarters to a warmer station. It believes that this command has been long enough in the Northwest and is anxious to bring it to a more Southern post. The low state of the transportation fund, however, has defeated its plans in this respect. A change of station for the Twenty-fourth was also desired and up to last week a movement of this command was thought possible. General Batchelder's report, however, had not then come in and its statements will prevent the Department promulgating any orders looking to a transfer for this regiment. Although it is not definitely settled about a change of station for the Fifteenth, this matter is still under consideration and everything points to a transfer for this command. In view of the fact that the officials having transfers in charge are desirous of moving the Fifteenth to some other station, an order will probably issue to this effect, but not until Lieutenant Maney's trial for the killing of Captain Hedberg is concluded.

GENERAL McCook's prompt action in ordering troops to Denver last week is being very highly commended in Washington. The presence of Regular troops in Denver undoubtedly had the effect of allaying the excitement attendant upon the trouble between Governor Waite and an organized opposition, and in preventing bloodshed. There is little doubt that an insurrection and riot would have occurred had not these troops been on the scene. General McCook's action was taken under paragraph 585 of the Army Regulations, relating to the employment of troops in the enforcement of the laws. At the Cabinet meeting last Friday General McCook's action was discussed and general approval was given of his course.

THE 71ST REGIMENT, N.G.S.N.Y.



COL. FRANCIS V. GREENE.

The National Guardsmen of the United States may be roughly divided into two great schools of opinion: the Pennsylvania school and the New York school. Pennsylvanians and their adherents claim that if the Guardsman is to be of any value in war he must be "hardened" in time of peace, and taught to endure hardships, must give up all idea of making service in the Guard a pleasure or a pastime, and must regard war as a very serious, grim and dirty business, from which all "pomp and panoply" must be eliminated.

New York Guardsmen, on the contrary, claim that only by making the service attractive can the proper class of men be induced to enlist; that "nothing is too good" for the soldier; and that the citizen ought to be taught to love service as a manly and patriotic recreation, rather than regard it as a disagreeable duty, akin to the duty of paying taxes, or any other public duty. At present the New York school has much the best of the discussion, having proved that in New York, and States which follow its system, the men are as ready and as well equipped for service as for parade.

Advocates of the New York system are accustomed to point to the Seventh Regiment as a conspicuous example of the results which may be obtained under their system. But it is hardly fair to do so. The Seventh would have been successful under any system, in any State, had its membership been composed of the kind of men who have filled its ranks since 1826, and had its affairs been conducted with the prudence, conservatism and unselfishness which have always been characteristic of its leaders. The results of the New York system are seen better in another regiment, which has always been governed from and controlled by Albany, and has not "been a law unto itself," and which is again, after having been temporarily under a cloud, emerging into the sunshine of military approval and popular favor, in which it basked so long—the 71st Regiment—the famous old "American Guard."

This regiment, which has been for years without suitable quarters, is now about to enter, uniformed in a handsome and appropriate manner, the handsomest armory building in America, costing with the ground upon which it stands, nearly \$900,000. If, quartered in an old ramshackle skating rink, with everything against it, it has been able to attain second or third rank in the best National Guard brigade in America, what may not be expected of it in the future? That it is "a coming Seventh" few doubt, and it may be appropriate for us to give our readers at this time some description of its origin, history, present standing and personnel.

HISTORY OF THE 71ST REGIMENT.

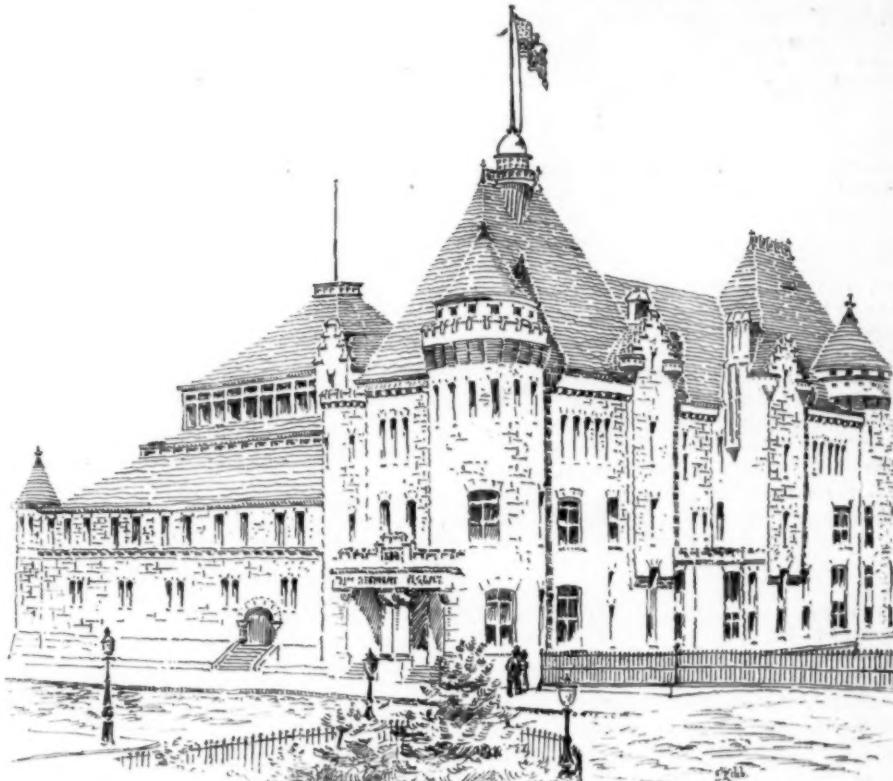
The 71st Regiment would have a claim to the respect of native Americans for one reason, if for no other: that it was founded for the purpose of demonstrating that a distinctively American regiment, in which there was not a man of foreign birth, would be equal, if not superior, to regi-

ments composed of both foreigners and natives. Up to the year 1840 the American mechanic was as independent, manly, and well-situated a citizen as there was at that time in any land. He had work in plenty, and he did it well, and never dreamed of "striking," for he and his employer were friends and neighbors. He lived comfortably, but without ostentation, "feared God and spoke the truth," was a patriotic citizen and a useful, manly man. But during the decade 1840-1850, his good fortune came to an end. Hordes of foreign mechanics and laborers, fleeing from the distress and famine in their own countries, came to this Land of Promise, and the consequent lowering of wages, causing strong competition for situations, as well as the entry of "the foreign element" into politics, filled the native Americans with alarm and indignation. As well might they have swept back the ocean from our shores with a broom as turn from New York the flood of immigration, or prevent the worthy foreigner from obtaining wealth and office. But they made the attempt—they organized the Order of United Americans, and it was at a convention of this Order, held at the Broadway Tabernacle, then at 340 Broadway, in the fall of 1849, that the resolution was passed which led to the organization of the 71st; a resolution appointing a committee to organize a "distinctively American regiment." The first meeting of those interested in the

cursion in November, when the prizes were "a splendid silver goblet, a new hat and a handsome trunk."

In the spring of 1852 companies "G" and "H" obtained their quota, and the battalion, having eight companies, became entitled to a regimental organization. The Board of Officers of the 71st Regiment organized in May, 1852, and elected Quartermaster Abram S. Vosburgh Colonel in August, and at about the same time the regimental motto "Pro aris et pro focis" was adopted. Colonel Martin was an enthusiast, and drilled his command frequently in the streets and at the "Red House," and a rivalry between the 71st and other military organizations at once sprang up.

In 1853 the regiment, which had carried the long American rifle—the traditional weapon of the American frontiersman—adopted muskets in place of their rifles, and changed the name of the corps from "American Rifles" to "American Guard," and in 1854 Adjutant Henry P. Martin, the renowned drill-master of the Second Regiment, was induced to become Lieutenant-Colonel, and elected to that office in April, 1855. The regiment, at its parade in the latter part of April, paraded only 116 men, but the influence of Col. Vosburgh and Lieut.-Col. Martin was so great upon the men that in 18 months they recruited 568 men, and at inspection, in 1856, the regiment paraded 684 men, and became at a bound



THE 71ST REGIMENT ARMORY.

formation of the regiment was held at the Eagle Drill Rooms, at the corner of Christy and Delaney streets, those present being J. M. Parker, H. W. Fish, Sr., H. W. Fish, Jr., and Wm. Kellock. From such a small beginning as this—the meeting of four men—sprang the great organization which it is our purpose to describe.

The nucleus of six companies, of which "C" was the first to complete its quota, having been found, the companies began drilling at the Branch Hotel and Military Hall on the Bowery, and under the name of the "American Rifles," were attached to Col. Ryer's First Regiment, N. Y. S. M. (cavalry), and paraded for the first time on Evacuation Day, 1850, under command of Major Bogert, of the Second Regiment. On this occasion it was found "a foreigner" had paraded with the battalion, and Captain Parker, of "A," was so indignant that he at once resigned.

Company "C," which was the only company of the new organization which was not a mere skeleton, at once took the lead. We find it asking for a battalion drill in June, 1851 (in those days of wholly independent companies an evidence of a most progressive spirit), organizing an excursion to Bridgeport in July, 1851, parading as escort at funerals of N. Y. V., and having a target ex-

the leading regiment in New York in membership. The first regimental parade was that of Sept. 5, 1856, at Tompkins Square, "for drill and review."

Accompanied by Dodworth's band and a drum corps of 16, the regiment made its first excursion (to Newburgh) on June 15, 1857. The Newburgh "News" said that nothing except the battalion drill at West Point had ever been seen on the Hudson to compare with the drill of the regiment on this occasion, when, before the Military Association and many distinguished spectators, the regiment competed for, and won, the Roman "Eagle," which was subsequently presented to it in front of the City Hall, New York, by the State Military Association, on Nov. 11, 1857.

On June 29, 1857, the 71st received the rifled muskets with Maynard primer, which military wiseacres of that period considered such "horrible and destructive weapons" that only the Seventh and 71st, the two crack regiments, were allowed to use them. The muskets had only just been delivered when, on July 4, the Seventh and 71st were called upon to use them, the riot between the "Dead Rabbits," or Custom House faction, and the "Bowery Boys," of which the red-

shirted "Mose" was a type, having broken out. The 71st was sent down into the "bloody Sixth Ward" armed with the Minie rifles and supplied with 2,000 rounds of ammunition. As they approached the rioters ran, and after clearing the streets and capturing in the Bowery an eight-pounder howitzer, the regiment returned to the

Proceeded to the front under Colonel Martin same day.
Served in Sturgis' Brigade, near Washington.
Mustered out at New York Sept. 2, 1862.

Left for the front under Col. B. L. Trafford June 17, 1863.

Served in First Brigade, First Division, Department of Susquehanna.

It took part in engagements as follows: At Alexandria in May, 1861; at Acquia Creek May and June, 1861; at Matthais Point in June, 1861; at Bull Run in July, 1861; at Kingston in June, 1863, and near Harrisburgh in June, 1863. It lost in action in 1861, 18, and at Bull Run 62 officers and men.

But official records are cold and lifeless. They tell the truth and nothing but the truth, but they do not tell the whole truth. For an adequate knowledge of what the 71st was in war-time, we must turn to the report of Lieut.-Col. Rockafeller, made to the Adjutant-General in 1867, and to the notes of George Wilkes, the war correspondent.

These tell of the forced march from Annapolis to Washington over rough country roads, by men who marched clad in winter clothing under a burning sun; who had never marched 10 miles continuously in their lives and yet

made 29 miles between sunrise and sunrise in the face of ambushed enemies and through a bitterly hostile country. They tell of the gallantry of Company "C" at Acquia Creek, when it manned the heavy guns of the "Anacostia" under fire, and drove away the rebels; of the raids of companies upon Alexandria and Port Tobacco, and the capture of the clerk who was carrying to the rebels' war department plans and maps of supreme importance, and in particular tell us that the disgrace of the Bull Run defeat was in no way attributable to the conduct of the 71st.

On May 20th, while at the Navy Yard, the regiment was horrified and saddened by the sudden death of the "Father of the Regiment," Col. Vosburgh, who, jumping from a high embankment during the march from Annapolis, ruptured a blood vessel and subsequently died from hemorrhages. His funeral was attended by the 71st, 12th and 60th New York, and First Rhode Island, and his loss was deeply felt throughout the whole Union. The command devolved upon the gallant Henry P. Martin, and well it was for the regiment that such was the case, as events proved.

Three days later the regiment took part with Ellsworth and his Zouaves in the Alexandria ex-

pediton, and when Ellsworth was killed took possession of the hotel of the murderer, Jackson, and conveyed Ellsworth's body to the Navy Yard. A detachment remained at the hotel overnight, and in their sorrow and rage nearly wrecked the place. In May and June detachments from the 71st served upon the gunboat flotilla which bombarded and silenced the rebel batteries at Acquia Creek, Company "C," under Lieut. Pendegast, manning the guns of the "Anacostia" and performing such gallant and meritorious service that they received special commendation in orders. Private Chas. B. Hall, now the well-known engraver, who was wounded at Acquia Creek, was undoubtedly the first man injured on a U. S. vessel during the war.

On July 1, 1861, the regiment left the Washington Navy Yard and marched toward Bull Run, taking with them two howitzers, presented to Company "I" by Captain Dahlgren, U. S. N., which they had learned to work. They bivouacked in the field for five nights, and on July 21, having been incorporated in the Burnside brigade (consisting of the gallant Sprague's Rhode Island regiments, the "Men of Granite," from New Hampshire, and the 71st), came into the neighborhood of the enemy, near Sudley's Springs.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

The Burnside brigade left the main column, threw out skirmishers, and although the men were worn out with marching and from lack of sleep, although the heat was stifling, and although they were to meet an enemy in open battle for the first time, they pressed on in high spirits and in perfect order for an hour, when suddenly they came into the very thick of the battle. The 71st was ordered to make a dash through a piece of woods under fire, and take position, which they did with such daring impetuosity that they passed the New Hampshire regiment and re-formed in an exposed position on the brow of a hill, where a withering artillery fire greeted it. But the 71st stood its ground, and its howitzers opened fire. "The militia stood firm, loading and firing as if on parade," as said the "Illustrated London News," although its ranks were torn by shell from a Confederate battery. The men "who had never smelt powder" were standing and dying like heroes, and the South was being taught for the first time that one Southerner could not "whip a dozen Yankees."

An order came to advance the colors, and for an instant the Color-Sergeant hesitated, exposed, as he was already, to a tornado of shell and bullets. Men of "C" sprang forward at once with the cry, "Give me the colors!" But the color bearer, Beardsly, ran with Old Glory fifty yards to the front, and after waving it tauntingly at the rebels, planted the staff in the earth. The Alabama regiment immediately answered the challenge by charging, but were met by several volleys and grape and canister from the howitzers,



Adj't. H. B.
FISHER.

Adj't. W. G.
BATES.

Adj't. J. W.
DOWLING.

arsenal, where the Seventh received them "with most patriotic and soldier-like enthusiasm."

In November, 1857, the regiment was guard of honor during the interment of the remains of General Worth, under his monument in Madison Square, and in 1858 the famous "Light Guard," the oldest independent company of the city, and formerly Capt. John Mayher's "Tompkins Blues," left the 55th Regiment and was transferred to the 71st, of which it became Company "A." The consolidation was not unanimously approved, the Light Guard being the "Old Guard" of that day, and not "a working company." In September, 1858, the "Quarantine War" on Staten Island broke out, and the 71st was one of the several regiments which in turn guarded the Quarantine buildings. It remained on duty from Oct. 6 to Oct. 19, suffering considerable hardship on account of the lack of sufficient tents, mattresses and stores. On its return to the city, Oct. 19, 1858, the Seventh, always eager to show its friendship, paraded to receive the 71st, and Mayor Tiemann reviewed the two regiments at the City Hall.

The expected trouble with the Light Guard soon occurred, that company having brought in several "foreigners." This the solidly American regiment resented very bitterly, and the dissensions caused were only allayed by Col. Vosburgh's declaration that Washington's order, "Put none but Americans on guard," should be the guiding principle of the regiment. Sergeant C. H. Cochran organized an engineer corps in 1858-59, and in June, 1859, the regiment entertained the Milwaukee Light Guard. The total strength at inspection in 1859 was 612 present and absent.

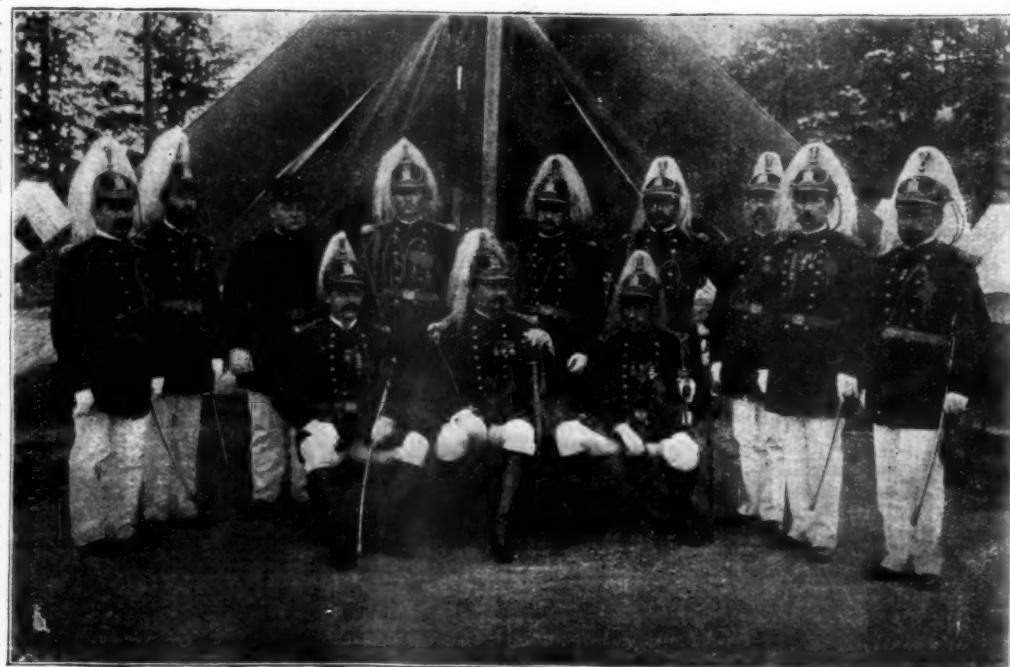
THE CALL TO ARMS IN 1861.

In 1861 came the call to arms, when the nation arose in its majesty and power to preserve the Union, and when Col. Vosburgh asked his men at the State arsenal on April 16, "If called to fight would you be ready to go?" the entire 380 present responded as one man, "We are ready now, Colonel!" On April 21 the regiment assembled at 7 a. m. and marched down Broadway, so many more men than its quota having been recruited in four days that 10 men from each company had to be detached. Like the Seventh, the 71st has always paraded the largest number of men when danger or death confronted it. Let this fact remain in everlasting remembrance in proof of its mettle.

The official war record of the 71st is as follows:
Mustered in at Washington May 3, 1861.

Served in Army of N. E. Virginia, near Washington.

Mustered out at New York July 30, 1861.
Mustered in at New York May 28, 1862.



Com'y I. R. P. Chaplain Lt. Col. Adj't. Col. Adj't. Maj. Adj't. Q. M. Surgeon Asst. Surg.
TOD. GOULD. VAN DE WATER. DOWNS. FISHER. GREENE. BATES. FRANCIS. DOWLING. KOHNEN. MARSH. ERDMANN.

and, staggering, were charged in turn by the 71st, and ran to cover. The losses inflicted upon the rebels at this point were such, says Beauregard, as to "fill every Southern home with sorrow," and here, according to the London "Times," the rebels were pressed hard and were on the verge of defeat. Had the remainder of the Union forces behaved as gallantly as the 71st, the Rhode Island regiments and the New Hampshire regiment, instead of being a disgraceful defeat, Bull Run would have been a glorious victory.

After inflicting this repulse the 71st was placed in a position where it was emplaced by rebel artillery, but "theirs not to reason why," and they stood firm. Only when ordered again and again to retire, only when its supports had melted away and it stood alone, the only rock of courage in a sea of rout and disaster, did it retreat. Then it coolly formed regimental line, Col. Martin standing conspicuously out in front of it, and when the immense column of the enemy's reinforcements was less than 500 yards distant, it marched away at common time, not a man hurrying, and preserving the alignment as if on parade, and went back to Washington in perfect order. Finer things have been seen in warfare than this dress parade maneuver in the face of the enemy, but not many, and Bull Run is not a word of ill-omen to the 71st Regiment, but a name which should be inscribed on its colors in letters of gold, for it is doubtful if during the whole war an entirely "green" regiment ever acted as gallantly in their first engagement as did the 71st at Bull Run.

In May, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Washington, and upon its arrival there was sent to the Navy Yard. It furnished detachments for service in the forts surrounding Washington, and upon its three months' service expiring in August, volunteered to remain as long as needed; in appreciation of which "patriotic offer" one month's pay was paid the regiment. Its services were required only until Sept. 1.

In June, 1863, when Lee invaded Pennsylvania, it again offered its services, was sent to Harrisburg, thence to Shippensburg, and finally to Carlisle and Kingston. Maj.-Gen. Couch said that the Eighth and 71st performed during this campaign one of the most successful and daring exploits he had ever heard of, in advancing 52 miles beyond all supports and defenses, holding the enemy in check (under fire from shell) for six days, and virtually making the rebel raid in that direction profitless. Nothing could induce the men when under fire to retreat at a faster gait than common time, no matter what the orders were. The enemy were again met on the 28th, and the pickets of the 71st held their ground under shell fire until the 11th came up, when the enemy retreated. From July 1 to 15 the regiment was marching in Pennsylvania and Maryland, in terrible weather, over mountain roads, and was then called back to New York to aid in suppressing the Draft Riots, and was not

Mention should also be made of the large number of members of the 71st who accepted commissions at the outbreak of war in other regiments. The 71st was second among National Guard regiments only to the Seventh in the display of ardent patriotism made by the gallant young men in its ranks, at a time when the services of a trained officer were of incalculable value to the Government. Among them was the dauntless Winslow, who commanded the "red-legged devils" of the Fifth at Fredericksburg, and who

in the best possible manner. During the Orange Riots in July, 1871, it was ordered to Elm Park, on the Boulevard, where it was expected there would be serious trouble, and remained there two days. It marched through Central Park to reach Elm Park, and was the first regiment which ever entered the park, as it is one of the only two regiments (the 71st and Seventh) which have been allowed within that sacred enclosure. In July, 1877, at the time of the Railroad Riots, the regiments considered most trustworthy were retained



CAPT. W. C. CLARK.

CAPT. C. H. SMITH.

CAPT. J. H. WELLS.

was killed while at the head of his regiment in 1864; Cochrane, who became a Lieutenant in the Fifth; Bromley, who became a Lieutenant in the 32d; J. B. Coe, who went to the Navy; Capt. Cope-land, who organized the 132d Regiment; Davis, who served on the "Connecticut"; N. W. Day, who became a Brigadier General; C. W. Dustan, who became Major General; Eunson, a Lieutenant in the 17th; Lieutenant Ferrero, of the Second Duryee Zouaves; Captain French and Lieutenant Morris, of the same; C. B. Hall, of the 95th; Adjutant Middleton, of the 17th; Lieutenant Mills, of the 174th; Lieutenant Racey, of the 53d; Sergeant Taylor, of the Second Pennsylvania, and many others.

POST-BELLUM HISTORY OF THE 71ST.

Among the important events in the history of the regiment during and since the Rebellion have been the receipt by it of colors from the city in 1864; the excursion of "B" and "H" to Boston; the inauguration of the monument to Colonel Vosburgh in 1866; the visit of the Boston fusi-liers in 1867; the trip to New Haven in 1868; the consolidation with the 37th in 1870; the reunion of the war veterans with the war veterans of the Second Rhode Island in 1871; the excursion to New Haven in 1873; the excursion to Providence in 1875, and encampment at Oaklawn Beach; the Centennial parade and visit to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and the famous "Mission of Peace" in 1881, when the 71st carried the olive branch of peace to New Orleans, amid universal rejoicing.

in the city to defend it against a possible outbreak, among them the 71st, and it remained at its armory for a week, prepared for immediate service.

On Aug. 17, 1892, the Switchman's strike at Buffalo, accompanied by rioting, occurred, and on the 18th the regiment was ordered to Buffalo, where it did duty at the N. Y., L. E. & W. freight yards until Aug. 27.

In his report of Aug. 31, 1892, to the Adjutant General, Colonel Greene said:

"I desire to speak in the highest possible terms of the admirable manner in which the regiment performed its duties under the trying circumstances of the service. The average percentage of strength present was 87 per cent. larger than any parade or inspection of recent years. Duty was performed willingly and at all times in a military manner. Sentries were found alert and thoroughly posted. When I was a Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery my company was attached to a large detachment supporting the civil authorities in suppressing the Ku-Klux and illicit distillers. The discipline of the 71st Regiment at Buffalo was fully equal in every respect, and in some respects superior, to that of the regular army at the time spoken of. * * * I beg leave to say that in an experience of many years in the regular army of this country and more than a year with a European army in time of war, I have never seen duty more efficiently performed than it has been by the 71st Regiment during this emergency."

There have been many changes in the regiment since its organization, original companies "A," "B," "E" and "K" having been disbanded, and new companies "A," "B" and "K" organized. Company "K" was originally Company "B" of the 37th, which was disbanded in 1870. Company "C," as previously noted, is the oldest company of the regiment in continuous service, followed by "D," "F," "G" and "H." The regiment probably attained its greatest strength in 1863, when, at its inspection, the aggregate was 723 officers and men. But there is reason to believe that after it enters its new armory in April, and enjoys advantages it has never enjoyed before, this total will be much exceeded. Its average membership during the last four years has been about 500. The 71st could probably have 750 members to-day if it considered quantity rather than quality. But its principle to-day is "better a company of 40 enthusiastic, duty-doing, than a maximum company in which half the men are shirks."

The following have been the Colonels of the 71st, and they have almost without exception been men of prominence and high standing in the community:

Abram S. Vosburgh.....	1852-1861
Henry P. Martin.....	1861-1862
Charles H. Smith.....	1862-1863
B. L. Trafford.....	1863-1866
Theodore W. Parmalee.....	1866-1869
Henry Rockafeller.....	1869-1871
Richard Vose.....	1871-1884
Edwin A. McAlpin.....	1885
Frederick Kopper.....	1891
Francis Vinton Greene.....	

Colonel Vosburgh died, as stated, while in service with the regiment in May, 1861. He was the father of the 71st, and greatly beloved by his men. His name is now perpetuated by the Vosburgh Veterans, an association of war-time veterans of the regiment. Of the other names upon the list, those of Colonel Vose and Colonel McAlpin are best remembered now. Colonel Vose, both by

(Continued on page 522.)



CAPT. J. H. WHITTLE.



CAPT. F. KECK.



CAPT. T. W. TIMPSON.

again in active service.

The services of the 71st Regiment men during the war in their own regiment is not, however, the only record to which the regiment can point with pride. The 71st of war time was the nucleus of the 124th Regiment of infantry, which a large number of its members joined in 1862, and which assumed the old title of the 71st, "The American Guard." This regiment was a famous fighting regiment, took part in 37 battles, including Gettysburg, and the final struggle, which ended in Lee's surrender, and lost 244 officers and men, many of them originally members of the 71st.

The armory fair of 1883 was among the most important social events of the times; among the patrons and patronesses being Generals Grant, McClellan and Hancock, Mrs. Appleton, Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Havemeyer, Mrs. Lorillard, Mrs. Vanderbilt and many others prominent in society. The fair was held for three weeks in March and April, and the profits paid off all indebtedness of the regiment and left \$10,000 in the regimental treasury.

On the few occasions since the Rebellion when the regiment has been in active service, it has given evidence of an earnest desire to do its duty

CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

"The Red Man," the organ of the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pa., occupies its last number with an account of the ceremonies attending graduating exercises of the sixth class leaving this school since its establishment fifteen years ago. As the best illustration of the character of the Indian scholars it gives a picture of the members of the graduating class which we are enabled to reproduce on another page, thanks to the courtesy of Captain C. H. Pratt, U. S. A., whose intelligent and energetic efforts have made the Carlisle school what it is. In a brief address upon the occasion of the anniversary at Carlisle, Senator Teller said:

"Captain Pratt has built up this school in spite of obstacles, in spite of opposition, under discouraging conditions until as one of the Indian chiefs who addressed you to-night has said, 'It is on a hill and everybody looks at it.' It is the Indian school of the continent. There are schools in which, I understand, more money has been spent, but there are no schools which can return such benefits to the Indian race and benefits to our own race as this school can."

Among those who bore testimony to the value of the Captain's work were four Indian chiefs, who made brief addresses: Lone Wolf, Chief of the Kiowas; Cloud Chief, Chief of the Cheyennes; Quanah Parker, Chief of the Comanches; Black Coyote, chief of the Arapahoes. These visiting chiefs had been invited to attend the commencement exercises, and their transportation was paid by the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Kiowa and Comanche pupils of the school, the boys and girls contributing from their savings for that purpose.

The value of the Carlisle school is in its distinct repudiation of the tribal idea which has made so much mischief for us. Fifty tribes are represented there, but they are commingled in bedrooms, schoolrooms, everywhere. The difficulty with the public school system for the Indians adopted by President Harrison's Indian Commissioner Morgan was in its perpetuating of the tribal idea. The Sioux schools built up and perpetuate the Sioux tribe, and so on. If the Indian is to be educated at the public expense he should be compelled to accept education upon our own terms and enter schools open to all. Not a dollar of the public money should be spent upon public schools that perpetuate race distinctions or class distinctions or religious distinctions. This is the American idea and it should be rigidly applied in the education of the Indians.

Well meant efforts to Christianize and humanize the Indian fail of their legitimate result because of a failure to recognizing this principle. The missionary is sent to the tribe. He deals with its members upon the plan of the missionary to a foreign land, and makes it his first business to learn the Indian tongue and when he makes his converts he teaches them that their chief duty is to bring their people into his church. Thus the education of the Indian is limited to the narrow range of ideas peculiar to some one of the innumerable sects into which we are divided, and the broader idea of the country and his duty to it are never influenced and he continues to be Indian still instead of being transformed into an American citizen, as is the immigrant from abroad who does not inherit the Indian's American birthright. Our churches are, therefore, a Cahensleyizing influence in the Indian problem, more or less restricting the personal liberty of the individual and limiting his possibilities of development along the lines of sectarian proselytism.

It seems to us that the same mistaken idea has controlled our efforts to transform the Indian into a soldier. If he enters the service at all it should be upon the same conditions as other recruits. The enlistment of Indians should be in proportion to their numbers, which would give us about 125 at the outside. They should be sent to the recruiting depot, put into training there like other men, and assigned to companies with others. Care should be taken to separate men of the same tribe. If Indians cannot be enlisted upon these terms they should not be enlisted at all. Instead of following this plan we have adopted a system directly tending to foster the tribal idea: we have permitted the Indians to take their women with them and located them near their tribes.

In short, whatever policy we pursue toward the

Indian should have the destruction of the tribal relations always in view. The Indians form an insignificant proportion of the population, and only become troublesome and dangerous when they are massed.

RELATIVE RANK UNDER OUTHWAITE BILL.

We give here a list of 166 officers of infantry, showing the readjustment by relative rank that will result from the passage of the Outhwaite bill with the eleventh section included. We assume that the phrase "according to length by series as a commissioned officer" refers to service in the regular army. The names are arranged in the order for promotion, as it will be in case the section is adopted, and the first number preceding the name shows the relative rank as it will be under the Outhwaite bill; the second number the relative rank as it is at present.

MAJORS OF INFANTRY.

1—	Worth.	14—	McKibbin.
2—	Patterson.	15—	Bradford.
3—	Bailey.	16—	Liscom.
4—	Henton.	17—	Gageby.
5—	French.	18—	Ewers.
6—	Wherry.	19—	Bennett.
7—	Freeman.	20—	Powell.
8—	Bentzoni.	21—	Wheaton.
9—	Bisbee.	22—	Daggett.
10—	Carpenter.	23—	Russell.
11—	Harbach.	24—	Haskell.
12—	Bainbridge.	25—	Hood.
13—	Lacey.		

CAPTAINS OF INFANTRY.

1—	Schindel.	73—121.	Price.
2—	Tisdall.	74—122.	Leefe.
3—	Carter.	75—	Whitney.
4—	Burke.	76—101.	Stretch.
5—	Wells.	77—142.	Webster.
6—	Ruhn.	78—	Crandal.
7—	Dougherty.	79—10.	Johnson.
8—	Sanno.	80—12.	Hobart.
9—	Williams.	81—19.	Waterbury.
10—	Porter.	82—20.	Robe.
11—	Coolidge.	83—30.	Morgan.
12—	Stouch.	84—43.	Spurgin.
13—	Hale.	85—51.	Goodale.
14—	Smith, T. M. K.	86—55.	Thompson, J. M.
15—	Coe.	87—62.	Potter.
16—	Baker.	88—63.	Witherell.
17—	McLaughlin.	89—65.	Markley.
18—	Lloyd.	90—68.	Lee.
19—	Keller.	91—79.	Bowman.
20—	Dempsey.	92—84.	Guthrie.
21—29.	Corliss.	93—88.	Rice.
22—	MacGowan.	94—89.	Penney.
23—18.	McCaskey.	95—91.	Barrett.
24—21.	Ellis.	96—95.	Cavenagh.
25—23.	Hooton.	97—96.	Drum.
26—24.	Van Horne.	98—99.	Sharp.
27—25.	Humphreys.	99—102.	Rogers.
28—26.	Pollock.	100—110.	Forbes.
29—27.	Viven.	101—114.	Wilkinson.
30—31.	Eskridge.	102—117.	Wilson.
31—32.	Gilbreath.	103—120.	Morrison.
32—34.	Jocelyn.	104—127.	Hannay.
33—37.	Clapp.	105—165.	Clark.
34—42.	McConihe.	106—177.	Borden.
35—45.	Savage.	107—75.	Parker.
36—50.	Lincoln.	108—174.	Sarsom.
37—56.	Thorne.	109—86.	Halloran.
38—57.	Bubb.	110—131.	Regan.
39—58.	Davis.	111—118.	Duggan.
40—59.	Baldwin.	112—4.	Davis.
41—60.	Paul.	113—80.	Greene.
42—69.	Miller.	114—90.	Crowell.
43—74.	Ward.	115—97.	Chance.
44—78.	Quinby.	116—105.	Palmer.
45—83.	Kirkman.	117—109.	Romeyn.
46—85.	Ketchum.	118—116.	Thibaut.
47—94.	Randall.	119—119.	Mattie.
48—98.	Noble.	120—139.	Hall.
49—123.	Adams.	121—6.	Smith, J. H.
50—61.	Morton.	122—41.	Conrad.
51—33.	Rogers.	123—149.	Ray.
52—71.	Conway.	124—126.	Vernou.
53—7.	Miner.	125—128.	Bishop.
54—106.	Ullo.	126—130.	Whitall.
55—64.	Brown.	127—133.	Carpenter, W. L.
56—87.	Foote.	128—226.	O'Brien.
57—73.	Pierce.	129—190.	Waring.
58—44.	Boyle.	130—157.	Wetherill.
59—47.	Hartz.	131—154.	Reade.
60—66.	O'Brien.	132—147.	Burnett.
61—52.	Roberts.	133—81.	Stafford.
62—67.	Auman.	134—158.	Gerlach.
63—70.	Wilhelm.	135—124.	Sweet.
64—72.	Stone.	136—54.	Brinkerhoff.
65—76.	Munson.	137—93.	Quinton.
66—77.	Craigie.	138—203.	McCammon.
67—100.	Sanborn.	139—136.	Haskell.
68—103.	Seton.	140—115.	Bullis.
69—108.	Richards.	141—107.	Ebstein.
70—111.	Jackson.	142—148.	Kendrick.
71—112.	Manning.	143—129.	O'Connell.
72—113.	Hoffman.	144—125.	Myer.

Mr. A. Nobel, of Nobel powder fame, has purchased the greater part of the Bofors Works in Sweden, of which he will henceforth have the control. The manufacture of large guns will be made a leading specialty, and there is every reason to believe that Bofors will, ere long, have to

be counted among the leading establishments of this kind. The excellent qualities of Bofors cast steel are already well known.

THE SENTIMENTS OF WASHINGTON.

A correspondent writes that our recent editorial upon the subject of American "patriotic societies" was published so near a memorable birthday that some of these societies celebrate as to suggest that that anniversary may, incidentally, have inspired our remarks.

As a fit supplement to the editorial, and as evidence that the Americanism of some of the societies we referred to does not differ essentially from the Americanism of the "Father of his country," he invites your attention to the following writings of Washington.

Mount Vernon, Jan. 20, 1798.

To James Washington:
"Sir: Through the goodness of Mr. Adams, the American Minister at Berlin, I am indebted for the safe conveyance of your letter, dated the 19th of October, in that city; and through the same medium I have the honor to present this acknowledgment of it.

"There can be but little doubt, sir, of our descending from the same stock, as the branches of it proceeded from the same country. At what time your ancestors left England is not mentioned. Mine came to America nearly 150 years ago.

"The regular course of application for military appointments is to the President of the United States, through the Secretary of War; but it would be deceptious not to apprise you beforehand that it does not accord with the policy of this government to bestow offices, civil or military, upon foreigners to the exclusion of our own citizens, first, because there is an animated zeal in the latter to serve their country, and, secondly, because the former, seldom content with the rank they sustain in the service of their own country, look for higher appointments in this, which, when bestowed, unless there is obvious cause to justify the measure, is pregnant with discontent, and therefore it is not often practiced, except in those branches of the military service which relate to engineering and gunnery."

Mount Vernon, Aug. 9, 1798.

To Alexander Hamilton:
"My Dear Sir: * * No foreigner will be admitted as a member of my family while I retain my present ideas; nor do I think they ought to be in any situation where they can come at secrets and betray a trust. * *

The London "Army and Navy Gazette" says:

"During the past year or two grave allegations have been made to the Secretary of War by anonymous correspondents, to the effect that responsible officials at the Government Small Arms Repairing Works, in Birmingham, known as the Tower, systematically received monetary considerations for setting men on as armorers, and that considerable sums were exacted from the men in order to insure promotion and transference. In consequence of these complaints the War Secretary deputed Col. W. H. King-Harman to make a thorough investigation on the spot. This resulted in an order being sent to place Lieutenant and Quartermaster C. Locke and Sergeant-Major J. H. Murray under arrest. It should be stated that upon these officers devolved the appointment of men who wished to become armorers, while upon their recommendations depended the transference to the several regiments of the men who were skilled in their work. It is further stated, on the authority of the Press Association, that the alleged irregularities have been carried on for many years, sums of as much as £25 being paid by the workmen, who could ill afford it, to obtain recommendations for appointments as armor-sergeants to various regiments. The complaints have come from men unable to pay these premiums, and who have seen younger and less competent men promoted without adequate examination over their heads."

The "Revista di Artiglieria e Genio" for January contains two illustrations, on a scale of one-sixteenth, of General Englehardt's new small-arm ammunition cart, which has recently been adopted for use in the Russian army. The body of the cart consists of an iron-bound wooden chest, which holds 48 zinc cases, each of which contains 300 rounds of ammunition; the whole being supported by springs connected with India-rubber cushions, so as to minimize any danger liable to occur from excessive jolting. The cart itself, including the two wheels, weighs 632½ pounds, and the ammunition cases, filled, 992 pounds, so that the whole weight, when fully loaded, and with 73 pounds of forage for the two horses, amounts to 1,697½ pounds. From these figures it will be seen that the ammunition cases weigh 247 pounds, and that the whole dead weight amounts to 87½ pounds. The proportion of dead weight, therefore, to be carried is 87½ pounds to 818 pounds, giving the very satisfactory proportion of 48 per cent. as the effective load.

*The writings of George Washington, by W. C. Ford, Vol. XIV., pages 67 and 144.

GRADUATING CLASS OF 1894, INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.



Flora Campbell, Howard Gansworth, Thos. B. Bear, Martha Nawayat, Sisie Metonen, Emmanuel Bellefonte, Wm. J. Tyack,
Alaskan. Tuscarora. Sioux. Kiowa. Oneida. Chippewa. Shawnee.
Andrew Beard, Sioux. Henry Warren, Chippewa. Wm. Desomie, Chippewa. Ida Warren, Chippewa. Ruth Souers, Pueblo.
James D. Flansury, Alaskan. Florence L. Wells, Alaskan. Florence Myles, Stockbridge.
Ida Powless, Oneida. Miss M. Yarnell, Bannock.
Ida Powless, Oneida.

THE 71ST REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y.

(Continued from page 519.)

his long and faithful service and his many soldierly qualities, made himself one of the best-known and most respected National Guard officers of the city, and Colonel McAlpin's popularity may be imagined from the fact that at the armory fair of another regiment—the Seventh—he was, in a voting competition, awarded a very valuable and handsome sword as the most popular officer in the Guard.

Too much credit can hardly be awarded the latter-day Colonels of the 71st, Colonels Vose, McAlpin, and Kopper, when it is considered that never, since its organization, has the regiment been provided with adequate and convenient quarters.

Surroundings have their influence upon Guardsmen as well as upon all other men, and it cannot reasonably be expected that soldiers with dusty, dingy and cramped company-rooms, and with a drill-room in which hardly a company, much less a battalion, could maneuver, should feel that enthusiasm in their work, that wish to be at the armory continually, which is characteristic of the modern Guardsmen whose armories are palaces. That Colonels Vose, McAlpin and Kopper were able to hold together the organization at all, is much to their credit. And the devoted men like Major Francis, Captain Clark and many others, who, in the uncomfortable days of the 71st, refused to desert their colors, richly deserve the comforts and conveniences which, in the new palatial armory on Park avenue, they will soon enjoy.

THE 71ST OF TO-DAY.

In 1883 the average attendance at camp was 338, in 1885 it was 399, in 1887 it was 406, in 1889 it was 416, in 1891 it was 457 and in 1893 it took 456 into camp—a steady gain. So in rifle practice the improvement has been equally steady and continuous. The regiment had 156 marksmen in 1890, 199 in 1891, 378 in 1892 and 489 in 1893, including 2 experts and 56 sharpshooters. In 1890 and 1891 the regiment was unable to enter a team in the State and brigade matches. In 1892 the team made 893 in the State and 870 in the brigade match; in 1893 the team made in the same matches 934 and 907, and beat the 12th, 13th, 22d, 60th and 8th in the State match, and the 22d, 69th and 8th in the brigade match. The inspection of 1893 was a vast improvement over that of 1892, 516 being present and 40 absent, as against 467 present and 78 absent in 1892, and the Inspector-General commended highly nine out of ten companies, and stated that "the discipline is better and military appearance improved," and placed the 71st second to the Seventh only, and on a par with the 22d and 23d regiments.

FIELD AND STAFF OF THE 71ST.

One reason, and probably the principal reason, for the upward progression of the 71st in recent years is that it has as its Colonel a most distinguished officer and author, Colonel Francis Vinton Greene, whose name is as familiar to all students of military history as household words.

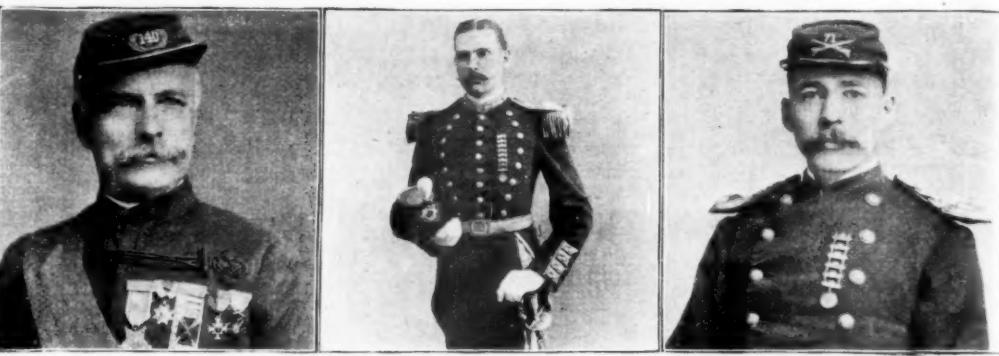
Colonel Greene was born in Rhode Island in 1850, and is the son of General George S. Greene, the oldest graduate of a military academy, and a kinsman of General Nathaniel Greene, the Revolutionary hero. During the Rebellion he was with his father in the Army of the Potomac, where he had such an experience as few boys of his age had the good fortune to obtain. In 1864 he entered Burlington College. In 1866, on the personal recommendation of Grant he was appointed cadet at the Military Academy, from which he was graduated four years later, first in a class of 58. Congress having temporarily abolished the Engineer Corps, Lieutenant Greene was sent to the Fourth Artillery, and during his connection with this regiment rendered most efficient service in the "Klu-Klux" campaign in North Carolina. The Engineer Battalion having been re-established, he was transferred to it, and assigned to duty with the commission which determined the international boundary line along the 49th parallel, and in the course of his duty in the Wilderness endured hardships and performed services beside which the hardships of many modern "explorers" seem insignificant.

He was next assigned to duty as confidential

secretary of Secretary Cameron, of the War Department, and had especial charge of the reports from the Military Academy. This duty brought him into contact with Grant and Sherman, who learned to regard him with great esteem and confidence, and when, in 1877, the Russian Government invited the United States to send an officer to witness the operations in the Russo-Turkish War, Lieut. Greene was at once selected as Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, and reached the Russian headquarters in Bulgaria in 18 days from Washington.

President, and which has laid over 14,000,000 square yards of asphalt pavement, has offices in 31 cities, employs 3,000 to 4,000 men, and has an annual pay-roll of \$1,500,000.

The connection of Col. Greene with the N. G., S. N. Y., began in 1889, when he was appointed Brigade Engineer of the First Brigade. This office he held until, in February, 1892, he was elected Colonel of the 71st. Firm with all the firmness of the regular, yet diplomatic and kindly with all the diplomacy and kindness of the experienced Guards-



CAPT. W. SPRAGUE.

CAPT. L. W. FRANCIS.

LIEUT. S. P. FISHER.

He was attached to the staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and received most unusual privileges. Throughout the war he was always with the advance guard or on the line of battle, doing the duty assigned him, and the Russians conceived such an admiration for his bravery and high-minded devotion to his duty to his own War Department, that their Emperor conferred upon him the decorations of St. Vladimir and St. Anne, and the Bravery Medal, and the King of Roumania decorated him also, conferring the Cross of Carolus I. and the Roumanian Medal.

His report to General Sherman on his return was a masterpiece of military description, and was printed for distribution throughout the army. Published later in book form, it attracted widespread attention. It was republished in England, Germany and Russia—in which country it is still accepted as the standard and authentic history of the war. In Russia the name of Francis Vinton Greene is as respected as is the name of Motley in Holland, or Irving in Spain, and in his own land the critics are unanimous in the opinion that "The Russian Army and Its Campaigns" is a work of rare excellence. What Grant thought of it—he who was himself a master of the art of describing a battle plainly and concisely—may be judged from the fact that when, on June 15, 1885, the great general feared he would not be able to finish his "Personal Memoirs" before death came, he wrote to his son, suggesting that Lieut. Greene should finish the work, "should anything happen."

During the Russian War Lieut. Greene was almost constantly in the most exposed positions on the line of battle, sharing the danger with the Russians, and winning their ardent admiration. When the army reached Constantinople he was the first to penetrate into the city, where he went alone in Russian uniform among hundreds of thousands of fanatical Turks—a deed of daring equalled only by Bailey's heroic entry into New Orleans after its capture. His labors and hardships resulted in typhoid fever, which nearly cost him his life.

In 1879 Lieut. Greene became Assistant Engineer of the District of Columbia, and during the time he held the office the remarkable transformation of the streets of Washington, which made it one of the handsomest and neatest of cities, was effected. He was promoted Captain in 1883, and added to his laurels as an author by publishing "Army Life in Russia" and "The Mississippi Campaigns," one of the Scribner series of war histories, and writing numerous magazine articles, while holding the office mentioned. In 1885 he became Instructor of Engineering at West Point, and assumed command of Company "E" of the Engineers, and in January, 1886, he determined to make asphalt pavements his special study and leave the army. He visited Europe and made an exhaustive study of European pavements, and resigned in 1887 to accept office in the Barber Asphalt Company, of which he is now

man who knows his success depends principally upon the degree of respect and affection with which his "thinking bayonets" regard him, Colonel Greene has proved to be pre-eminently the right man in the right place.

Lieut.-Col. Wallace A. Downs entered military life as Adjutant of the 16th Battalion, in December, 1874, and became Major in August, 1876. He was discharged in 1880, and six years later was appointed Adjutant of the 71st, and in April, 1887, became its Major. His promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel was, owing to his great ability, a matter of course, when Lieut.-Col. Dennison resigned. Lieut.-Col. Downs bears a high reputation as a tactician, and has frequently been called to posts of responsibility at the Camp of Instruction and elsewhere by State Headquarters. He is exceedingly popular among the enlisted men, as well as throughout the brigade, and is highly esteemed as an officer and gentleman. Lieut.-Col. Downs is a member of the brigade examining board, and stands high in the opinion of General Headquarters as a thorough and reliable officer.

Major Augustus T. Francis, one of the very few now in the regiment who took part in the stirring events of '61 and '62, and one of those most distinguished for long and faithful service in the 71st, enlisted in Company "C" in March, 1861, became Corporal in April, 1861; First Sergeant in May, 1862; First Lieutenant in June, 1864, and Adjutant in December, 1866. He resigned in 1871, and remained out of service until 1885, when he was again made Adjutant, and in 1886 was elected Captain of "C," which position he held until promoted to the Majority. He was in the United States service with the regiment from April to July, 1861, and from May to September, 1862. He has to his credit altogether over eighteen years of service in the regiment. Ardently fond of his military Alma Mater, Major Francis is unofficially the Historian of the 71st, and he is a veritable "mine of information" regarding it. To him the writer of this article is greatly indebted for valuable information concerning the regiment, and it would be well-nigh impossible for any one to attempt to truthfully narrate the history of the 71st without the aid of the Major.

Since Major Francis has been a battalion commander the "Army and Navy Journal" has frequently had occasion to call attention to his exceptionally earnest and soldierly work, particularly at the encampment of 1883, when his "continual hammering away" at the negligent, his promptness in carrying out the programme of drill, and quick realization of the exigencies of any situation, "brought order out of chaos" and transformed a somewhat disorderly battalion into the well-disciplined, homogeneous body, which, at the winter drills and reviews, has been awarded such high praise. Major Francis, as a drill-master is not one who is content with average excellence. He demands something more, and will never be satisfied until his battalion is not

one of the best, but the best. Hence he has a reputation for severity and exactitude as a drill-master which compels discipline and obedience, the like of which has seldom been seen before in the Guard. Does a hand stir or a head move in the whole battalion, Major Francis sees it. The result is steadiness which would do credit to a Prussian company.

The Chaplain of the regiment, Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, is widely known and admired not only as the rector of St. Andrew's Church, in Harlem, but as one of the most eloquent pulpit orators of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and an untiring worker in the field of missions. witty, genial, and a thorough Christian "man of the world," who is not afraid to call evil things by their proper names and censure the wrong-doer, no matter how high his station, Dr. Van De Water is not the sort of Chaplain whose mistaken efforts to do good only weary and annoy the average soldier, but one who may be regarded as the best of friends, as well as as the best of men.

It would be a pleasant task to mention severally the other members of the staff and non-commissioned staff, as well as many of the men in the ranks, who, by their devotion to the service and soldierly conduct, deserve honorable mention. The "man with the musket" is, after all, the backbone of the regiment. But lack of space forbids further personal mention.

The Adjutants of the regiment are all graduates of that great training school, the Seventh. Regimental Adjutant Wm. G. Bates came from Company "K," and was Sergeant Major of the Seventh when appointed Adjutant of the 71st, in May, 1892. He had only held his office two months when the Buffalo strikes occurred, and an unusual opportunity of proving his mettle was given him. How he improved the opportunity may be seen by the fact that while marching orders were issued only at 4:15 p. m. on Aug. 18, at 9:45 p. m. the regiment was on the train en route to Buffalo, fully armed and equipped. The orders to march bear the official time of 4:15, but were not received at the 71st's armory until 7 p. m., and in two hours the regiment left the armory. Pretty quick work for a "new" adjutant.

Adjutant John W. Dowling served 14 years in the Seventh before his promotion, and has the reputation, since he has been Adjutant, of having performed his duties in the most exact and capable manner. The 71st now has the benefit of the enthusiasm and thoroughness which characterized his service in the Seventh. He is one of the men most valuable to any regiment; one of those steady "wheel horses" for whom no labor is too great if their regiment is to be benefited thereby; men who do not regard service in the Guard as a pastime, but as a business which requires and demands their most earnest attention, and give it such attention. These remarks apply equally to Adjutant Fisher, and it may be said that the Adjutants of the 71st are an exceptionally cool, clear-headed trio, whom no amount of labor tires, and no amount perplexes.

The Inspector of Rifle Practice, Capt. Edwin Gould, is in some respects the most remarkable man in the regiment, in that he sets a splendid example to the young men of the country by declining to take advantage of the opportunity for luxurious ease and inactivity which his great wealth affords him, and by doing what he can for his State and country as a member of the Guard. Seemingly quiet and unassuming, his efficiency is proved by the remarkable increase in the number of marksmen in the 71st, an increase of 333, or over 300 per cent., since he became I. R. P.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Captain John H. Whittle, of "A," was born in New York in 1862, enlisted in Company "A," 71st, in 1882, and was warranted Corporal in 1883. He was honorably discharged in February, 1888, but re-enlisted in a month, and a year later was commissioned Second Lieutenant. He became First Lieutenant in 1890, and Captain in September, 1892. While almost the youngest commanding officer in the regiment as to age, Captain Whittle is third in rank and second in length of service among its Captains, and has a remarkable record of attendance, having missed but one parade since

1882. During the service of "A" in the field at Buffalo he commanded the company as First Lieutenant, and it was his able discharge of his arduous duties which fairly earned him his election as Captain. He is one of the best "company-builders" of the regiment. His company, when he took charge of it, was on the point of disruption, but now, thanks to his judicious management and the efficient aid of his able Lieutenants, Wimmer and Bruch, it is one of the best in the regiment.

Company "B," the famous "Harlem Company," has for its commanding officer one of the best-known and best-liked officers of the N. G. S. N. Y.; a man whose energy, prudence and unwearied patience have transformed a mutinous, disorganized company, with very few duty-doing men, into a company with 103 men, every man a marksman and a soldier. Clinton H. Smith, the Captain to whom we refer, was a graduate of Company "B," Seventh Regiment, in which he enlisted in 1881, and in which he served his time. In March, 1887, he accepted a commission as First Lieutenant of his present company, and became its Captain in 1890. From the first he applied the same principles which have made the Seventh a social and military success to the reorganization of his company, and aided by two enthusiastic Lieutenants, Timpson and Hazen, the former from the 22d, and the latter from Company "B" of the Seventh, achieved success almost beyond parallel. The "Harlem Company" became the pride of the section after which it is named, and in drill, discipline, esprit de corps, and social standing has become one of the leading companies of the State. It chooses recruits with particular care and uses all the means of interesting members and retaining them, such as providing an adequate company-room, giving entertainments, taking trips, etc., which have been found advantageous elsewhere. It adopted a handsome distinctive uniform when the regiment wore "State Service," and when the regiment was won over to the idea that a soldier should take pride in his personal appearance, the Company "B" uniform was adopted by the whole regiment. Its membership is now about one-fifth of the entire membership of the regiment. Captain Smith has secured such results principally through the affection and regard of his men, whom he refused to leave when elected Major, and who look upon him, as upon his Lieutenants, as their devoted friend as well as their commander.

Company "C," which is one of the most energetic and progressive companies of the regiment, and proud of the fact that it has preserved its company organization unbroken since, in 1850, Company "C," of the "American Guard," was the first company of the new regiment to fill its quota, has for Captain, Lloyd West Francis, who enjoys the very unusual distinction of being commander of the same company which his father so long commanded. He can also point with pride to the fact that he "rose from the ranks" of the company he commands, becoming Captain in eight years (during four of which he was Lieutenant) from the time when he enlisted as private in November, 1890. Captain Francis has been one of the most faithful members of the 71st, never missing a drill or parade of his company since he joined, and like all who have risen from the ranks has a thorough knowledge of his adopted profession. Both he and his company have high ideas as to the class of men which should be recruited, and as to the drill, discipline and bearing of the men. His company has more men equipped with the new uniform than any other company except "B" (which adopted the new uniform years ago) and aims to support the prestige of the company by social entertainments of a superior character and the most exemplary attention to duty. When the new drill regulations were adopted Lieutenant Francis was the first Adjutant of the First Battalion, and served as such until the Spring of 1893, and he has been a marksman or sharpshooter every year since his enlistment.

Captain James Hollis Wells, commanding Company "F," was born in England and is a descendant of a family distinguished in British military annals. His great grandfather was Commissary-General of the British Army during the Revolution; other near relatives were Major-General in the British Army and Military Chaplain to George the Fourth, and his grandfather was Captain and Adjutant of the King's Dragoon Guards at Water-

loo. Captain Wells, with the predilection for military service inherited from his ancestors, could not remain passively in civilian life, and in March, 1891 he enlisted in the Seventh. In January, 1893, he accepted the offer of a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 71st, and in July of the same year became Captain of Company "F." He is Treasurer of the regiment, a position which at the present time calls for unremitting energy and care, but is eminently qualified for the position, as he is in civil life a civil engineer in charge of large works in New York and vicinity. He is a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran, Lehigh University, Sigma Chi, and the Harlem Democratic clubs, and Master of Bunting Lodge, 655 F. & A. M. Earnest and painstaking, his company feels the impress of his vigorous personality and is rapidly coming to the front.

When Captain Wm. C. Clark of "D," began his military career he was only nineteen. He enlisted in Company "E" of the famous 79th (Highlanders), the only regiment in America which wore the Scotch bonnet, kilt tartan, philabeg, sporran, and other appurtenances of the Highland soldier, in 1859, and went to the War with them as a Corporal. From this grade he rose to the rank of Captain and Brevet-Major, winning his promotions by his gallant and meritorious conduct in nearly forty battles. For his reconnoitering at Pearl and South rivers, and services at South Mountain, he was very highly complimented by General Reno.

When the 79th was mustered out, he performed a service for the 71st which it should ever gratefully remember by bringing his company of 88 men into the 71st and thus saving it from becoming a battalion. He has from the earliest days of rifle practice been noted for his shooting. He was one of the 79th Regiment team when they won the Gatling Gun Trophy, and has been a winner in the All-Comers, 79th Rifle, Laflin & Rand and many other matches, and has been a member of many famous 71st Regiment teams. While in the 70th he received a gold watch and one of the handsomest presentation swords ever made as tokens of the esteem and confidence of his command, and in the 71st he is honored and respected not only as a gallant War Veteran, but as the senior Captain of the State; a Captain who has held a commission since April, 1863, when he received it from Governor Morgan. Such devotion, such experience and such steadfastness as that of Captain Clark is so valuable to his regiment that it is to be hoped that it will be long before the sturdy veteran lays down his sword.

Captain Frank Keck of "K," is one of those officers who, like Captain Thurston, of the 22d, and several others, are known throughout the N. G. S. N. Y., on account of their devotion to the whole Guard, rather than a single company or regiment. His services at the Camp of Instruction as Guard Instructor in 1880, as Quartermaster and Commissary of the Second Provisional Battalion at the camp in 1890, and as acting First Lieutenant of Company "H," 13th Regiment, in 1892, were services performed in addition to those required of him in his own regiment and reflected great credit upon him. Like Captain Smith and Lieutenant Hazen, Captain Keck came to the 71st from Company "B" of the Seventh, in which he served from 1881 to 1888, and of which he was Secretary for five years. He was elected Second Lieutenant of "C," 71st, in July, 1888, and in September was elected Second Lieutenant of "K" and transferred to that company. On Oct. 1, 1890, he was promoted to First Lieutenant and on Nov. 9, 1892, to Captain.

Captain Waldo Sprague, of "I," began his military career as Ensign Second Lieutenant of Company "I," 17th U. S. V., in May, 1861, at the age of seventeen, and subsequently became First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant. He saw hard fighting at the second Bull Run, Fredericksburg and other famous battles, was twice wounded, and once left on the field as dead, and received honorable mention for his gallantry. Appointed Second Lieutenant in the 17th U. S. Infantry, he failed to pass the medical examination on account of disabilities resulting from wounds, which, however, did not prevent him from enlisting in the Seventh N. G. S. N. Y., in 1865. He served 25 years in the Seventh, rising to the rank of First Sergeant, and was honorably discharged in the latter part of 1892 with a record of 98.10 per cent. performed of all possible duties. In February, 1893, he joined the 71st as Captain of "I" and has in the short time he has commanded the company brought it to a state of remarkable efficiency. He wears the Diamond Cross of Honor of the Seventh for long and faithful service, is

Junior Vice-Commander of Lafayette Post G. A. R., and a member of the Loyal Legion and War Veterans of the Seventh. Captain Sprague is one of the best known men in athletic circles in New York. He was once a famous oarsman, was captain of the champion tug-of-war team of the Seventh for five years, was a charter member of the N. Y. A. C., and was one of the founders of the now famous Seventh Regiment A. A., whose games he managed for many years, and which in 1880 presented him with a magnificent gold watch in token of their appreciation. He has recently been elected President of the new athletic association of the 71st, and can be relied upon to make that organization famous in time. The endorsement of the Inspector-General upon the muster-rolls of "I": "The commanding officer is energetic and no one knows better than he how a company of soldiers should appear," describes Captain Sprague with great exactitude.

Captain Thomas William Timpson, of "G," learned his first lesson in "the art of war" while a private and Corporal in Company "L," 22d Regiment, in which he served from November, 1884, to December, 1887. Called to Company "B," 71st at that time, as Second Lieutenant, he ably assisted in the building up of that famous company and when Lieutenant Smith was promoted to the Captaincy in 1890, was promptly chosen First Lieutenant. He served as such until a few months ago, when he resigned, only to be almost immediately elected Captain of "G."

First Lieutenant Samuel P. Fisher, commanding Company "H," enlisted in that company in 1880, became Corporal in 1882, First Sergeant in May, 1883, and in April, 1889, was made Sergeant-Major of the regiment. Two years later he was elected First Lieutenant of his old company, which has been under his charge for some time.

The complete roster of the officers of the 71st is as follows:

Colonel, Francis V. Greene.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Wallace A. Downs.
Major, Augustus T. Francis.
Adjutant (Regimental), William G. Bates.
Adjutant (First Battalion), John W. Dowling.
Adjutant (Second Battalion), Harris B. Fisher.
Quartermaster, J. Frederick Kohnen.
Commissary, J. Kennedy Tod.
Surgeon, E. T. T. Marsh.
Assistant Surgeon, John F. Erdmann.
Assistant Surgeon, Geo. A. Richards.
I. R. P., Edwin Gould.
Chaplain, Geo. R. Van De Water.
Captain "A," John H. Whittle.
First Lieutenant "A," John Wimmer.
Second Lieutenant "A," Edw. B. Bruch.
Captain "B," Clinton H. Smith.
First Lieutenant, Wm. L. Hazen.
Second Lieutenant, Fred'k W. Brandes.
Captain "C," Lloyd W. Francis.
First Lieutenant (elect), Chas. S. Clark.
Second Lieutenant "C," Ferdinand Heindzman.
Captain "D," Wm. C. Clark.
First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Linson.
Second Lieutenant, Clarence G. Reton.
Captain "F," Hollis Wells.
First Lieutenant "F," Arthur C. Clayton.
Second Lieutenant "F," Lincoln W. McLeod.
Captain "G," Thomas W. Timpson.
First Lieutenant "G" (vacant).
Second Lieutenant "G" (vacant).
Captain "H" (vacant).
First Lieutenant "H," S. Percy Fisher.
Second Lieutenant "G," A. M. Lichtenstein.
Captain "I," Waldo Sprague.
First Lieutenant "I," Seth Wilks.
Second Lieutenant "I," Geo. G. Tyson.
Captain "K," Frank Keck.
First Lieutenant, Jas. G. Robinson.
Second Lieutenant, Bertram H. Bordon.

N. C. STAFF.

Sergeant-Majors, Alfred L. Roberts, John Miller, Jr., W. D. Pierson; Quartermaster Sergeant, Chas. E. Taller; Commissary Sergeant, A. J. McGregor; Ordnance Sergeant, E. F. Austin; Hospital Steward, Julius Ingard; Drum-Major, G. H. Pas-ton, Color-Bearer, John T. Yates; Standard-Bearer, N. Bruford; Bandleader, F. I. Eben.

THE VETERANS OF THE 71ST.

The Veteran Association of the 71st was organized in 1868 at a meeting held on Nov. 12, Lieutenant-Colonel Rockafeller presiding. Ex-Colonel Martin was the first Colonel of the Veterans, and their first dinner was held at Delmonico's on April 24, 1870. The Association, which survived the onslaught upon it, and other Veteran Associations, by the Colonels of the First Brigade, remains in a flourishing condition to this day, and in the new armory of the 71st will be provided with a handsome meeting-room. Among the leading spirits of the Association in recent years have been Chas. F. Homer, Eugene H. Conklin and the late J. T. Woolsey, who spent a number of years in compiling a history of the regiment. Among the Colonels of the Association have been Henry P. Martin, Chas. H. Smith, Wm. J. Coles, Eugene S. Euson, C. W. Dustan, Chas. F. Homer and many others well known in military and business circles. J. J. Little is at present the Colonel.

THE NEW ARMORY.

It is no exaggeration to say that both on account of its superb location, unequaled as an armory

site in the city and on account of its picturesque details, the new armory is one of the most striking and artistic buildings in New York. The architect, Mr. J. R. Thomas, had already contributed to contemporary modern architecture that impressive armory building occupied by the Eighth Battalion, which frowns down upon Harlem from its hill east of the Park and recalls vividly to the traveler that castle at Ville Neuve d'Avignon which has been the Mecca of artists and architects for centuries; but in this armory he has surpassed all his previous efforts, and has succeeded in giving the building that air of power and strength which an armory should have if it is to make an impression upon the turbulent masses who can from almost any portion of the east side see its walls and towers.

The building will be occupied by the Second Battery and Signal Corps, as well as by the 71st, and will also be used as headquarters of the First Brigade.

As the lease of the present quarters of the regiment expires in May, the new armory will be occupied in April, and during the summer, when no drills occur, the city will put in the lockers and the regiment will, from the proceeds of the armory fair of many years ago and the proceeds of "The Allegory of War and Song," which is soon to be given, decorate and furnish the rooms. The opening of the armory will be attended with military ceremonies of an imposing nature, the Seventh and other organizations taking part in the street parade, and in the "Allegory of War and Song" performed on April 21, a chorus of 500 and a military band of 100 pieces will take part. The Committee on Reception at this entertainment includes the Governor, the Mayor, five ex-Mayors, Generals Howard, Sickles, Swayne, Porter and Fitzgerald and Colonels Martin, Little, McAlpin, Kopper, Ap-leton, Seward, Dowd and Camp.

That the gentlemen mentioned will gladly allow the use of their names as patrons and of the 71st's celebration is in itself a sufficient proof of the high esteem in which the regiment is held by the citizens of New York. And the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars for the palatial armory is also proof of the hearty goodwill of the taxpayers. The 71st has before it the prospect of attaining a high position among the military organizations of the country. Its opportunities are great, and there is nothing in its past history to cause anyone to believe that it will not take advantage of them. And if in any degree this article shall contribute to the attainment of the success it deserves, no one will be more pleased than the writer, who, neither a member nor a veteran of the organization, has written what is found above solely on account of his desire to do justice to a most progressive, patriotic and earnest body of men.

C. S. C.

PROCEDURE IN PATENT CASES.

At the meeting of the "Association of Inventors and Manufacturers," held recently in Washington City, Mr. Richard Henry Gatling presented a valuable paper on the subject of "Procedure in Patent Cases." So many of our readers are interested in this subject that we present some of the many points of this discourse here. In his opening the author expressed his pride and gratification that his father, Dr. R. J. Gatling, had for three years been elected President of the association. Certainly no one better deserved this honor.

Coming to the subject of his discourse Mr. Gatling enlarged upon the importance to the inventor of securing in advance a good patent attorney. "The best is none too good," "In New York City, as elsewhere, there are many firms doing an extensive patent business who cannot be safely trusted to take proper care of the inventor's rights." A patent is secured, but frequently the inventor is unable to recognize his invention as set forth in his patent. If the invention be not properly protected, it will amount to little as a piece of property.

It is important to give in detail a technical description of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding and using the invention or discovery, so that any skilled person may make, construct, combine and use it. The principle must, of course, be fully explained and the applicant should state the best mode he has contemplated applying that principle, in order to distinguish it from other inventions.

Concerning an improvement, the specification should be drawn so as to particularly point out all parts to which the improvement may relate, and in plain language select or distinguish between what is old and what is thought to be new.

Great care should also be taken with the drawings and in designating the various parts letters are to be preferred to numbers. The drawings in most instances are prepared by experienced draftsmen who understand the rules of the Patent Office governing such work.

When a model is needed the Patent Office will give notice of the fact. If not placed on file it will be returned. Generally it should not exceed in dimensions one cubic foot. Metal is preferred, unless the material forms an essential part of the invention, in which case this material should be used. When the machine can be used as a model the usual dimensions for the model will not govern. If the model be made of wood, it must be painted or varnished, glue should not be used, that the parts should be so made as not to be affected by heat or moisture. All these details are understood by the experienced model maker. Should the invention or discovery pertain to a composition of matter, the applicant, if asked by the Commissioner, must furnish for experiment specimens of the material or composition, and the ingredients of which it is composed.

Inventions peculiarly important to the public service, or to any governmental department, are, as a rule, acted upon immediately, and the examination completed as early a date as possible.

An appeal may be taken from the decision of the examiner to the Board of three Examiners-in-Chief appointed by the President for their superior mechanical and legal knowledge. To them oral or written arguments may be presented. By payment of another Government fee a further appeal may be taken to the Commissioner of Patents in person, and finally, to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The papers may be amended as often as new reasons for rejection are presented and affidavits in contradiction or explanation presented.

In such a situation it often happens that only the delicate touch of the solicitor, secured by long experience, saves the value of a patent.

The conclusion of Mr. Gatling's address, which was listened to with great interest, was as follows:

Founded in those relations of justice, which to the mind of every man brings encouragement and gives to him that protection which his work and labor rightly claim, our patent laws stimulate an advancement, the equal of which is beheld in no other land.

The marked achievements of mankind born of their intelligence and genius are deposited in the archives of our now famous Patent Office in probably larger quantities than in any other edifice of the world. The applied science of the world in all that it implies could not have developed to that high state witnessed by the present civilization unless the inventor and the Patent Office had worked hand in hand. It has been a generous and helpful friend to thousands, for it has assisted inventors from every part of the world on the road to success, guiding them through the vestibule of effort into the gilded halls of fame and fortune.

In creating the Circuit Court of the United States, this Government further strengthened the laws which aid and assist the inventor, for that Court in its jurisdiction acts as guardian and bestower, when the occasion requires it, a rigid interference on behalf of the inventor.

As a human legislator it sanctions the patent right and condemns infringements, and as a penalty it chokes off the aggravated and outrageous crimes injuring the property in the inventor's patent.

If the inventor's product is to serve and support him, it must be guarded with a jealous care and not be stolen by agencies that seek to defy the law. To this end the Circuit Court directs its efforts when appealed to on behalf of the inventor. It is at the door of this Court that the patentee must apply when he seeks a remedy against an infringement of his patent. From the Circuit Court of the United States an appeal may be had to the recently established U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. From this court the inventor may have recourse in certain cases to the Supreme Court of the U. S., which sits in the City of Washington.

After the inventor has passed through the channels of relief which these three courts in their powers of equity and law afford him, he may feel assured that he has been fairly dealt with concerning any difficulty arising from infringement and thus injuring the property under his patent.

By using carefully the means that our correct laws afford, the inventor should be in a position to guard the privileges which this Government has wisely deeded him.

Our laws are now foremost for their equity and moral correctness and fairness, and as expounded by the various courts of this land, they provoke the exultant exclamation that a just and wise law is a blessing as extensive as the dome of heaven, and bespeaks the highest wisdom of an intelligent people.

A GREAT SHIP YARD.

MR. C. P. HUNTINGTON is very wisely devoting a portion of his wealth to the work of building up our merchant marine and his handsome face appropriately serves as a frontispiece for a little volume we have before us entitled "The Building of the Ship." It is published as a souvenir of the launching of a great steamship, "El Sud," at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, of Newport News, Va. As Mr. Huntington stated in his excellent address on the occasion, "she is the first great ship ever built South of the Potomac." Her construction at Newport News was not merely an immense forward stride in the commercial prosperity of the new seaport, but it marked the attainment of a significant progress in the revival of the shipbuilding industry of America, which is, perhaps, the most notable movement of the present political epoch.

The town of Newport News is the product of the enterprise of Mr. Huntington, Mr. A. A. Low, and a few others who had the sagacity to appreciate its exceptional advantages of situation for a commercial port. They have enlisted in the shipbuilding the active efforts of Mr. C. B. Orcutt as president of the shipbuilding company, with Mr. I. E. Gates as treasurer. The shipyard has an area of 75 acres, 15 buildings, nearly all of brick, a drydock 600 feet long, 130 feet wide at the top and 50 feet at the bottom, with a width at the entrance of 93 feet and 25 feet of water over the sill. There are four solidly built piers, ranging from 350 to 900 feet in length, an outfitting basin 900 by 500 feet, and eight shipways, ranging from 400 to 500 feet in length. Among the many derricks is one capable of lifting 130 tons, making it possible to land in a vessel at one lift an entire engine. A marine railway, capable of hauling out a 2,000-ton vessel, is now in process of construction. Three of our new gunboats have been contracted for by the Newport News Co.

THE PROVIDENCE PRODUCE EXCHANGE, also the Newport Business men's Association have adopted resolutions asking Congress to make the necessary appropriations for the support of the Naval War College at the Training Station. Our Newport correspondent says, the U. S. S. *Essex* weighed anchor Tuesday, March 6, at 10:45. Some few days previous she took aboard 107 apprentices and it may truly be said never did a ship receive a lot of boys that were more happy than these. Master at Arms Peterson, of the *Essex*, returned a few hours after his ship had sailed. He had been on furlough to attend the funeral of his son at Portsmouth, N. H. He reported to Capt. Bunce. Seaman Michael Cowles, U. S. T. S., a deserter, was returned to the station. Mr. Blakely has been very successful in photographing the Lay torpedo tests.

OUR FLEET IN BRAZILIAN WATERS.

THE United States is now without naval representation in Rio Harbor. Orders were sent to Rio this week directing the dissolution of the fleet. They were the result of a cable from Captain Philip, of the *New York*, stating, among other things, that the insurrection had been put down and that the presence of a fleet in those waters was unnecessary. He also warned the Department that yellow fever was epidemic there. Secretary Herbert immediately cabled a reply directing him to proceed to St. Lucia and there to await further orders, and ordering the *Charleston* to go to Montevideo to join the *Newark* and the *Yantic*. The *Detroit* had left Rio a few hours before the cable was sent by Captain Philip. She was one day behind the *San Francisco* in her departure, which left with Admiral Benham for Bluefields last Sunday.

All that will thus remain of the South Atlantic Squadron will be the *Newark*, *Charleston* and the *Yantic*, which will have their headquarters at Montevideo. The *Charleston* will eventually be sent around to the Pacific, but not until the insurgents in Southern Brazil have been entirely subdued.

Unless the Bluefields trouble should detain her the *New York* will only stop at St. Lucia to receive orders from the Department to continue her trip home. Otherwise she might be directed to go to Nicaragua and assist the *San Francisco* in protecting American interests. Upon her return, the *New York* will be made the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, and Commodore Richard W. Meade will be the first squadron commander who will have the honor of hoisting his flag on her.

Unless something occurs which will necessitate the scattering of the home squadron again, Commodore Meade's fleet will be the largest single command, excepting the Naval Review, since the reconstruction period. It will consist of eleven vessels—the *New York*, *Detroit*, *Vesuvius*, *Columbia*, *Raleigh*, *Cincinnati*, *Montgomery*, *Marblehead*, *Atlanta*, *Miantonomoh* and *Maine*. The *San Francisco* will be thoroughly overhauled on her return and will be sent to the European Station to relieve the *Chicago*, which will have to come home to the United States for much needed repairs.

Admiral Benham's conduct of affairs in Rio Harbor is in keeping with his record throughout the whole course of his naval career, and he is entitled to all praise for his action in so promptly carrying into effect the orders of the Administration that American interests should be protected and that the Monroe doctrine should be observed by him and respected by foreign nations. It is doubtful if the war would have ended so soon, and with like result, had the Admiral stood passively by and thus practically given the insurgents the rights of belligerents. The other naval representatives in the harbor were undoubtedly willing to give these rights to Da Gama's forces, but Admiral Benham saw to what point such action would lead and wisely refused to take it. In the matter of compelling the insurgents to recognize our flag on merchant ships and allowing them to land at Rio's wharves, Admiral Benham is especially to be commended. The memorable day when he showed Da Gama that he was not to be trifled with by clearing his ships for action will long be remembered, and Congress should recognize in some official way the action of the commander of the Rio fleet.

The Military Appropriation bill recently introduced into the House will postpone the examination of assistant surgeons, which was slated for March 25, until next fall, and, if the measure is enacted, will prevent the holding of the examination altogether. It was with great regret that the War Department was compelled to announce the postponement of the examination, giving as a reason for such action that the bill recently reported by the Sub-Committee made a reduction in the number surgeons in the Army. This, of course, if adopted, will wipe out all the vacancies which now exist, and even if the examinations were held the successful candidates would probably have to wait years before getting a commission and might never get one at all. There were between fifty and sixty candidates for the six vacancies in the Medical

Corps, and the applicants had made all preparations for the difficult examination which was provided for them. Many of them had come to Washington during the past week from long distances with the full expectation of being examined, but they will now have to return home after a loss of both money and time. Should the provision of the new bill be amended so as to put the Medical Corps on its old footing, an examination will be held next fall to fill the existing vacancies. It is believed by the Medical Department of the Army that in this event the same applicants as are now on hand will be willing to try the examination at that time.

THERE may be a change in the headgear of the soldiers of the United States Army in the near future. The Quartermaster's Department has four samples of caps which it intends testing shortly with a view to getting an article which will prove satisfactory to the whole Army. Some of the older officers have been complaining about the cap now worn, declaring that while it is all right for the young men, it does not look so well on their gray hairs. An objection, however, which has the most weight at the War Department, is that the caps in use at the present time are too low in the crown and their wearers are unable to place a handkerchief in the top as a protection against the sun's rays while on the march. All the caps which will be tested have very high crowns. None of them are less than three inches high and one is four. One of the caps is made like that of the Navy, only it is higher. The others are stiff and are peaked and produce quite a good effect. The Equipment Board will hold a meeting shortly and discuss the several designs offered. It is said to be the intention of the Department to send samples of the caps to several commands and request their officers to give them a thorough trial and report as soon as possible.

THE San Antonio Express, disturbed by a rumor that the Department of Texas was to be abolished and merged into some other department, sent a correspondent to interview General Schofield and quotes the General as saying: "I suppose this report grew out of the proposition to create a new Department of the South with headquarters at Atlanta, which proposition was based on the idea that the Department of the East was geographically too large. That matter has not yet been decided upon, but it is possible a new department may be created with headquarters at Atlanta, with a view to reduce the limits of the Department of the East, but if this should be, even were a new military department created in the South, the Department of Texas would remain intact."

A CORRESPONDENT, with practical experience of both company and general messes, favors the latter, with one improvement which is that the meals be prepared by civilian labor, thus relegating to their proper duties as soldiers those enlisted men who are now mere "cooks and dishwashers." In other words he advocates the contract system as illustrated by the State of New York in their method of feeding the National Guard while at the State camp at Peekskill. But this system, admirable as it is, is not generally applicable to a standing army, and has been adopted by the State mainly because it gives the troops in camp full use of the short time allotted to them for military exercises.

THE Senate resolution granting permission to officers and privates of the Army whose ancestors fought in the early wars of America to wear the distinctive badge of the Society of Colonial Wars, has received a setback which will probably cause its defeat when it comes up in Congress for consideration. The resolution was referred by the Senate Military Affairs Committee to Secretary Lamont for his views in the matter. Secretary Lamont, in turn, referred it to Gen. Schofield and other Army officers for their opinion, and they have returned it to him with the recommendation that it be reported on adversely. The principal reason for this adverse recommendation by the officers was that at the time the Colonial Wars were in progress the United States was of course not in existence, and it is believed that only those badges should be worn by men in the service which commemorate events that have occurred since the United States has been a nation. Objection was also made to the design which was stamped on the badges representing a British lion. The Army officers were of the opinion that no man in the service should be permitted to wear on his breast a badge which is engraved with any design other than that which bears some relation to the United States.

"COXEY'S ARMY" of the unemployed seems to have been, like John Brown's body, "marching on," this week, but has not yet reached Washington, D. C., the objective point, which city will doubtless make adequate arrangements for a proper reception.

"My Life on the Plains" and "What I Know about Indians" is the subject of a paper read by General John Gibbon, U. S. A., before the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on Monday, March 19, at 8.30 p. m. Gen. Gibbon's lecture was listened to with apt attention by a large audience, and gave a most entertaining account of the Indian, his life, his character, his methods of fighting, and his treatment of his enemies. Gen. Gibbon is in thorough touch with his subject, and was warmly congratulated on the conclusion of his lecture. These readings or talks are now given on the third Monday evening in each month.

IN Lippincott's for April Abraham Fornander has a comparison of Hebrew and Hawaiian customs, in which he says: "Besides the traditions of the Hawaiians, their practice of incantation and divination, and many peculiarities of their language, show a relation not only with the Hebrews, but also with the fire-worshippers of Persia, the Brahmins and Buddhists of India, and other branches of the Aryan race." M. Fornander's article recalls a conversation we once had with the late King Kalakaua, in which he held that the Incas of Peru were of the same race with the Hawaiians.

THE Italians are congratulating themselves upon the victory of Col. Arimandi, commander of the African colony at Eritrea over the dervishes at Azordat. The dervishes, numbering about 6,000 rifles and 4,000 lances, delivered their attack on Dec. 21, but, after a lively combat they were driven back, with a loss of 1,000 men, including their leader, Ahmed Ali, and three emirs, leaving 70 banners, 1,000 rifles, a machine gun, and nine drums on the field. The Italians lost three officers, one non-commissioned officer, and 100 Askaris killed, and had two officers and 130 Askaris wounded. The enemy were pursued and the Italian victory was complete. The French on the contrary are mourning over what *France Militaire* calls the victims of colonial expansion at Timbuctoo, ten officers, most of them belonging to the marine infantry and artillery. On the whole, however, France has met with great success in her efforts to conquer the Western Sudan.

COLONEL EDWARD P. VOLLMER, Medical Department, U. S. Army, retired, whose address is care Robert Thode and Co., Bankers, Dresden, Germany, has issued a printed "Note," saying: "Associations for the prevention of premature burials are easily formed privately among relatives and friends, or can be engrafted upon any club or other organization. Public opinion will grow from these, and reforms in burials will follow. I request to be apprised of the formation of associations on this plan by postal cards." Accompanying the note is a pamphlet stating the diseases and conditions to be vigilant against, since they are frequently the cause of a state of seeming death that may deceive the most experienced.

THE New York Sun says: "The result of the forthcoming Court-martial in the matter of the *Kearsarge* is a thing to be looked forward to with interest as a fair test of the manner in which naval officers discharge a disagreeable duty. Comdr. Heyman will come before a court of his brother officers with a good reputation. Some of those who are to try him have doubtless more than once served with him aboard ship. Naval officers face their duty under such conditions with an old fashioned sense of responsibility that would be called chivalric if that word had not been damaged by abuse, and beneath all the chaff of the ward room there lies the feeling that its inmates are subject to an inner law of honor more binding than any statute or naval regulation."

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Buford Memorial, to be erected at Gettysburg, are coming in rapidly. An immediate remittance is not essential, but an early transmittal to the treasurer of a subscription slip, filled in with the amount intended, will enable the Executive Committee to form an approximate estimate of the sum to be realized. The War Department has approved the application of the association for the four guns of Tidball's battery with which Buford opened the battle of Gettysburg, and they will be incorporated with the monument; two are at Governor's Island and two are at Watervliet Arsenal. Meetings of the Executive Committee will be held at the Army Building on the second Monday of each month.

It is understood that the brevet commissions for service in Indian campaigns have been sent to the President by the War Department for transmission to the Senate. The list of officers to be nominated contains 140 names.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, has recently ordered that the glittering military helmet (pickelhaube) be abolished, as the introduction of smokeless powder has rendered it unfit for actual war. It will be replaced with the kepi, similar to the headgear worn by the Austrian infantry.

COLONEL HOWARD-VINCENT, in a letter to the London Times, defends the officers of the British vessels in Brazilian waters against the attacks directed against them for their alleged neglect of the interests of their countrymen, which has been contrasted, to the disadvantage of the officers of the *Sirius*, *Racer* and *Beagle*, with the zeal of our own admiral. Col. Vincent says: "What Her Majesty's ships have been able to do, that they have done. Naval officers have conducted mail steamers to a safe anchorage, have escorted passengers embarking and disembarking, and have afforded British cargoes (and there have been hardly any others) protection from the fire of either side, although the nature and destination thereof were often a subject of legitimate suspicion. As an instance, I may mention that Admiral de Mello threatened to stop the Royal Mail steamer *Thames*, on board which were my wife and myself, because he was not allowed to arrest certain passengers he believed to be sailors going to man a government steamer. Captain Lang intimated at once that this would not be allowed, called his command to quarters, and directed Captain Hicks to steam out very slowly directly under the stern of the *Aquidabam*. Better counsels prevailed upon the flagship, and the green flag was lowered in salute to the red ensign." Colonel Vincent further declares that the City of Rio was saved from serious bombardment by the tact and zeal of the British Minister and senior naval officers, supported by their foreign colleagues.

WILLIAM HARBUTT DAWSON, in his book "Germany and the Germans," maintains that the current foreign opinion that military service is not popular in Germany is "simple nonsense." Next to the throne, says Mr. Dawson, it is the most popular institution in the country, and this popularity "runs through all classes of the population." The aristocracy that has grown up in the army is of the most exclusive sort, a deep social gulf dividing officers from the civil population, the former forming "a social caste of a peculiarly rigid kind," to which civilians cannot reach and which holds itself aloof from civilians. Not only do officers, but petty corporals and the humble privates, find their uniforms respected wherever they go. Nowhere in Germany can be found a man or woman who will refuse the soldier respect or who will "count it other than a dignity publicly to sit, stand, eat, or drink at his side." Mr. Dawson also calls attention to this striking contrast with the social position of the English soldier.

TO THE list of articles in the Journal of the Military Service Institution for March, 1894, should be added the most excellent and thorough article on "The Management of a Post Hospital," by Major J. Van R. Hoff, surgeon, U. S. A., one of the most progressive officers of the Medical Corps of the present day. Major Hoff modestly says that if his paper is "a simple story of the daily routine of a post hospital in these piping times of peace," serve to call attention to the advisability of a uniform method of administration, so that—to use an ordinance phrase—the parts will be interchangeable, and our men passing from detachment to detachment will fall into familiar places, its writing will have been justified." To-day," says he, "the parts are not interchangeable." To which we beg to add that the Medical Department is not alone in the lack of "a uniform method of administration." And more especially does this lack pervade the administration of post commanders, whose systems of government are, as a rule, although well enough in a way, diverse in many essential and disciplinary particulars.

THIS year's West Point class contains 52 members. The vacancies in the lower grade of the line of the Army at this time number 32—24 in infantry and four each in the cavalry and artillery, leaving 20 vacancies to be supplied in order to accommodate the entire class. There will not be much difficulty in doing this, provided the President does not object to a material increase in the disability retired list. There are eleven vacancies at present existing on the limited retired list and five more will occur by the transfer of officers on account of age from the limited to the unlimited list. There are already twelve disabled officers on the "awaiting retirement list," and there are about half a dozen on the sick

list who will soon be ordered before retiring boards. Hence there will be no difficulty in supplying material for the vacancies on the limited retirement list.

In the Navy the casualties will probably fall considerably short of the number actually needed for the entire graduating class of naval cadets. This class comprises 38 cadets in all, 33 in the line division and 5 in the engineer division. Three of the line division will be appointed assistant naval constructors, leaving 30 available for commissions as ensigns and second lieutenants of the Marine Corps. Where all these vacancies are coming from is not plain at present. There are only eleven vacancies in the line and one in the Marine Corps actually existing at the present time. Two more are assured in the line by the retirement next month of Rear Admirals Benham and Irwin, making only fourteen vacancies actually assured. There are several officers on prolonged sick leave who will probably be relegated to the retired list before the class graduates, but there is not a sufficient number of this class of officers to make up the necessary vacancies. The five members of the engineers' division of the graduating class have commissions assured them, as there are about twenty vacancies in the Engineer Corps at present. It is possible that some arrangement may be made whereby the surplus graduates of the line division can be assigned to the Engineer Corps. In view of the decision of the authorities last year, however, nothing short of legislative action can accomplish this.

THE complications growing out of the difference between an outgoing and an incoming administration, on the subject of the legitimate government of Hawaii, has resulted in a condition of things in the island which calls for the wisest treatment. It is a consideration of this fact, no doubt, that explains the assignment of Admiral John G. Walker to the command of the Pacific station in place of Comdr. Kirkland, who goes to the Brazilian station, now reduced to dimensions less becoming the rank of an admiral. We are in danger of finding that we have muddled away our legitimate influence in Hawaii and Admiral Walker should be given the fullest discretion to do what he finds necessary to restore it, unhampered by sentimental diplomacy. We hope that his assignment indicates that we have reached the end of itinerant statesmanship, and that the work of restoring our lost prestige in the Sandwich Islands is to be left to the experts. Admiral Walker's assignment is temporary, under orders from the President direct.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has submitted an adverse report on the bill to authorize the President to appoint Louis A. Yorke to be a paymaster in the Navy and to place him on the retired list as of the date on which he was wholly retired in accordance with the recommendation of the Examining Board. The Committee says that inasmuch as Mr. Yorke has had every opportunity to establish his fitness for promotion and failed that the bill do not pass.

The House Committee on War Claims has reported favorably on the bill to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of the widow of Thomas L. Alexander, late lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Infantry, for longevity pay.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has submitted a favorable report on the bill to restore Eugene Wells, late a captain in the 12th Infantry and 2d lieutenant in the 1st Artillery, to the Army as a 2d lieutenant on the retired list.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has submitted favorable reports on the bill to promote Lieut. Col. John L. Broome, retired, to be a colonel on the retired list of the Marine Corps, and upon the bill to authorize the appointment of ex-Naval Cadet John M. Blankenship to be an ensign on the retired list of the Navy.

The Naval Appropriation bill still hangs fire in the committee. It is practically completed and has all been agreed to by the full committee except as to the provisions giving the Secretary of the Navy power to build torpedo boats instead of dynamite cruiser No. 2 and the submarine boat, authorized in previous bills. The bill will contain a provision for the naturalization of aliens after serving one enlistment in the Navy and residing for one year on shore in the United States. This provision does not meet the approval of Commo. Ramsay, who, when he was before the committee, advocated the giving of citizenship to alien sailors after two enlistments without requiring residence on shore. He held that the provision proposed by the committee was unjust to the men for the reason that the Department now gives continuous service to all who re-enlisted within three months, and it would, therefore, be impossible for a man who wanted to continue in the Navy to remain on shore a year.

The joint sub-committee on Personnel of the Navy held a session on last Saturday at which a number of officers were heard. Lieut.-Comdr. Seaton Schroeder and Lieut. Colwell represented the line, and argued in a general way in support of the bill submitted by Secretary Herbert, though they recommended some changes in its details. Lieut. Colwell argued in favor of the proposition to establish a reserve corps to be composed of officers not qualified for promotion to the next higher grades.

Maj. Nicholson and Capt. Reid appeared for the marine corps, and advocated an increase in the number of both officers and men in the corps. They opposed any proposition to do away with the marines on board ship, or to restrict their duties, and argued in favor of giving them more importance and putting them in charge of the secondary

batteries of all vessels. They dwelt on the efficiency of the corps and argued that Congress take steps to still further increase its efficiency.

Surg.-Gen. Tryon, who was absent from the city at the previous meeting of the committee, represented the medical corps. He devoted much of his time to advocating the giving of positive rank instead of relative rank to staff officers. He also presented a scheme which was favorably received by the committee for establishing a hospital corps in the Navy similar to the Hospital Corps of the Army.

The committee has not yet taken action on any of the matters under consideration, and it has not yet been determined whether to report one bill embracing a reorganization of the entire personnel or whether there will be several bills. As far as the line is concerned the individual members of the committee seem to favor the Walker bill, and it is probable that it will be made the basis of the measure they will report for the relief of the stagnation of promotion in the line.

Senator Call, of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Fortification Appropriation bill to the Senate on Thursday. Notwithstanding the declaration of Chairman Cockrell that the Senate Committee would not increase the appropriations made by the House this bill shows increases all along the line—the aggregate increase being \$328,950. The various items which were increased are as follows: For construction of platforms, from \$100,000 to \$200,000; for preservation and repair, from \$20,000 to \$45,000; for improvements at Fort Monroe, Va., from \$25,000 to \$37,000; for finishing and assembling 8, 10 and 12 inch guns, from \$25,000 to \$75,000; sights, from \$3,000 to \$8,250; steel deck-piercing shell, from \$15,000 to \$30,000; for steel plates for tests, from \$4,800 to \$8,000; for armor plates for testing, from \$10,000 to \$16,600; for contracts under act of 1893, from \$22,000 to \$50,000; for steel rifled mortars, from \$20,000 to \$25,000; carriages for 8, 10 and 12 inch guns, from \$75,000 to \$100,000; for proving ground, from \$20,000 to \$27,000; for Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, from \$75,000 to \$125,000, and for a brick shed south of the new foundry at the Watertown arsenal (new item), \$3,300. The total appropriation carried by the bill as reported to the Senate is \$3,054,104. Senator Call gave notice that he would bring it up on Monday next for consideration by the Senate.

The Senate has passed the bill for the relief of Capt. John W. Pullman.

The House Committee on the Militia has submitted a favorable report on the Curtis bill, providing for the complete revision and modernization of the militia laws.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 1779, McPherson. That judge advocates of naval General Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry and all commanders in chief of naval squadrons, commandants of navy-yards and stations, and officers commanding vessels of the Navy be, and the same are hereby, authorized to administer oaths for the purposes of the administration of naval justice and for other purposes of naval administration.

Mr. Cummings introduced a similar bill (H. R. 6321) in the House.

S. 1780, McPherson. That an officer of the pay corps of the Navy may be detailed as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts in the Navy Department, and that such officer shall receive the highest pay of his grade, and in case of the death, resignation, absence, or sickness of the Chief of the Bureau, shall, unless otherwise directed by the President, as provided by section 179 of the Revised Statutes, perform the duties of such chief until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease.

Mr. Cummings introduced a similar bill (H. R. 6320) in the House.

S. 1781, McPherson. That all persons who have been employed by the U. S. Government as master mechanics in any U. S. navy-yard, and who shall have served a regular apprenticeship at his trade for the term of five years in any U. S. navy-yard, shall, for their long and faithful services, be entitled to and receive two-thirds of the highest pay they received while in said service, and that all mechanics who shall have served an apprenticeship of five years to their trade in a navy-yard shall have preference given them for employment at their trade in the various departments of the navy-yards and other Government works, there having been no provisions made for this class of employees.

S. 1782, McPherson. That the articles for the government of the Navy be, and the same are hereby, amended by adding thereto the following:

"Article 64. Whenever, by any of the articles for the government of the Navy of the United States, the punishment on conviction of an offence is left to the discretion of the Courts-martial, the punishment therefor shall not, in time of peace, be in excess of a limit which the President may prescribe."

Mr. Cummings introduced a similar bill (H. R. 6322) in the House.

S. 1783, McPherson. To provide for naturalization by two successive enlistments and honorable service in the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps, without any previous declaration of intention.

Mr. Cummings introduced a similar bill (H. R. 6324) in the House.

S. 1784, McPherson. To amend section 3719, H. R., by adding thereto the following:

"Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, accept, in lieu of the written guarantee required to accompany a proposal for naval supplies, and in lieu of the bond required for the faithful performance of a contract for furnishing such supplies, a certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, for the full amount of such proposal or contract, the check to be held by the Secretary of the Navy until the requirements of the proposal or contract shall be complied with and as a guarantee for compliance with the same."

Mr. Cummings introduced a similar bill (H. R. 6323) in the House.

S. 1791, White. To appoint and retire Jas. Joyce, late 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A.

S. 1752, Roach. That Martin L. White, Danie Shee, Chas. W. Wilson, Francis H. Harrington, Andrew Houghton, James Briscoe, Wm. E. Clark; Joe A. Dodge, Michael E. Ryan, Philip H. Irving, Horatio Little, Christopher O'Brien, James Q. Smith, Wm. Jones, their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate and politic by the name of "Kearns Association of Naval Veterans," for the purpose of maintaining, cherishing and extending the institutions of American freedom, fostering true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for all mankind the blessing of liberty of thought and conscience; to collect and preserve all relics, manuscripts, tra-

ditions and mementoes relating to the history of our country; to advocate and promote the celebration of all events of national importance, and to cultivate the spirit of patriotic and reverent love for American liberty. Said society is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the city of Boston, so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends, to an amount not exceeding \$50,000, and it may adopt a constitution and by-laws not inconsistent with law. Said society shall report annually to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and other matters appertaining to the objects and ends of the association. Said secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole or such reports or such portions thereof as he shall deem necessary. All relics, manuscripts, pictures, books and mementoes, acquired by said association, shall become the property of the U. S., when said organization shall become extinct, and the regents of the Smithsonian Institution are hereby authorized to receive said relics, manuscripts, pictures, books and mementoes, and deposit them in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion.

S. 1801. McPherson. To pension the widow of Rear Admiral Earl English, at the rate of \$100 per month.

H. R. 6332, Outhwaite. Amends the act entitled "An Act to promote the administration of justice in the Army," approved October 1, 1890, to read as follows:

That in time of peace every enlisted man charged with an offence formerly cognizable by a garrison or regimental court-martial shall, within twenty-four hours from the time of his arrest, be brought before a summary court, which shall consist of the line officer second in rank at the post or station, or of the command of the alleged offender; and at every station where only officers of the staff are on duty the officer second in rank shall constitute such court; and such officers shall have power to administer oaths and to hear and determine such cases, and when satisfied of the guilt of the accused adjudicate the punishment to be inflicted. There shall be a summary court record book or docket kept at each military post or in the field at the headquarters of the command, in which shall be entered a record of all the cases heard and determined and the action had thereon, and no sentence adjudged by said summary court shall be executed until it shall have been approved by the post or other commander: Provided, That when but one commissioned officer is present with a command he shall hear and finally determine such cases, and when only one line and one staff officer are present the line officer shall hear and finally determine the same: And provided further, That noncommissioned officers above the rank of corporal shall not, if they object thereto, be brought to trial before summary courts without the authority of the officer competent to order their trial by general court martial.

Sec. 2. That post and other commanders shall, on the last day of each month, make a report to the department headquarters of the number of cases determined by summary court during the month, setting forth the offenses committed and the penalties awarded, which reports shall be filed in the office of the judge advocate of the department.

Sec. 3. That military prisoners confined in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, or elsewhere, shall be tried by a summary court, under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 4. That it shall be lawful for any civil officer having authority under the laws of the United States or of any State, Territory, or District, to arrest offenders, to summarily arrest a deserter from the military service of the United States and deliver him into the custody of the military authority of the United States."

ORDNANCE NOTES.

Several inventors are struggling with the problem of magazine pistols.

An article on wire-wound guns is completed in Arms and Explosives for March.

A gun maker of Saint-Gall, France, has obtained excellent results with aluminum bullets for sporting rifles. They contain a small charge of mercury fulminate, which explodes when the mark is hit; this is facilitated by arranging a small air-cavity at the apex.

The federal council of Switzerland has decided to adopt for the cavalry a carbine of the Mannlicher type. The calibre will be the same as the "1889 model." The weight is not to exceed three kilograms. The length will be 1,020 mm., that of the barrel 550 mm.

Owing to the failure of valves to work properly, the Ordnance Board at Newport was unable to give the Bliss air compressor a thorough test. Mr. Leavitt, a representative of the company inventing the instrument, asked permission to be present at a test which was to take place on last Thursday. The report of that test has not been received at the Department.

On reconsideration the Second Comptroller has decided to allow the railroads \$2.00 per 100 lbs., for transporting Navy cannon from Washington to San Francisco, as he finds that it costs 2,232 times as much to move one ton of freight per mile in the mountainous region west of the Mississippi, as it does to move it on the Pennsylvania system.

Captain Phil Reade, U. S. A., says a Milwaukee paper, told the National Guard officers that the clip-magazine system for loading, a feature of the new Army gun, was devised almost simultaneously in 1879 by Capt. A. H. Russell, Ordnance Dept., U. S. Army, and James P. Lee, then a resident of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Lee was a resident of Milwaukee when he made his first inventions.

The Boston Sunday Post of March 11 has an article on the Watertown Arsenal with illustrations of a rifled mortar and a 12 in. barbette gun carriage. Speaking of Major James W. Reilly, O. D., in command of the arsenal the Post says: "The major has put the arsenal into splendid condition. The tools are all new, and so are most of the buildings, and they are laid out with special reference to quick and labor saving work and transportation. The wonderful mathematical and executive knowledge required by the major and his assistants would, in private life, command most handsome salaries, but the Government seems to be no respecter of abilities, and the officers who are responsible for this great industry get no more pay than though they belonged to some other branch of the Service and were longing in some garrison." This number of the Post also has an article upon Gen. Howard, apropos to his approaching retirement, giving three likenesses of the general at different periods.

We learn that Chief Engr. John A. Soot, U. S. N., recently transferred from the Concord to the Baltimore, is enjoying excellent health.

THE ARMY BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It is only of that portion of the bill that refers to the artillery that I wish to speak. The change in the method of promotion provided for in this bill, is supposed to correct all the wrongs that have occurred in this branch of the Service since the entry into the Service of the oldest lieutenant-colonel. The effect of it, however, is to make as many wrongs as it corrects, and greater ones. The wrongs it is intended to correct never existed, except in the imaginations of the officers affected; those who went over them went over them in accordance with law, as it was interpreted by the officers of the Government, whose duty it was to interpret it. If the law worked badly it was the fault of the law and the officers who got their promotion under it are just as much entitled to the benefits of such promotion, as are the officers of the Medical Department, who, by operation of law, get their captaincies after five years' service, or the officers of the Engineers Corps, who get theirs after fourteen years' service.

This bill then, which in this feature is retroactive, and deprives nearly one-half the officers of artillery of one or more grades they have by the law, and gives to the other half the same number of grades they did not have, is very unjust; all the officers of artillery from lieutenant-colonel to lieutenant are affected by it except four; it turns everything upside down, and will create a dissatisfaction that will never be forgotten.

This is the more to be regretted since this bill in its other features is the best that has been before Congress in twenty-five years.

I would suggest as a method of preventing its defeat, which is assured in its present form, that that portion of it which refers to promotion be amended to read: "That hereafter promotion in the artillery arm of the Service shall be from the next lowest grade according to seniority." I think all artillery officers would then support the bill.

It is an easy matter to give up that which we have never had, and that which the law has never entitled us to, but it is far different when it comes to sacrificing rank and command we actually possess.

The fancied injustice in promotion in the past was not one-tenth part as bad for the Service as it would now be to turn it all upside down, and it is sincerely hoped it will not be permitted.

I have one more suggestion to make: Separate the artillery and infantry portions of this measure and let each stand or fall on its own merits.

A CAPTAIN OF ARTILLERY.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

The Lenten season is being observed at Ft. Sam Houston, the social affairs all quiet and informal, but no less enjoyable. A pleasant musical evening was held at the hospitable home of Dr. and Mrs. L. M. Maus Tuesday evening. Mrs. Maus gave a pleasing variation song and Mrs. Sniffen executed some lively Mexican music. Mrs. Wheaton favored the company with "Spring Time" and "A Kissing Song." Maj. Sniffen sang "I Know, Alas, Alone" and "O, Promise Me."

After a delightful collation the entertainment was concluded with choruses and college songs, and it was a gay party that separated to meet in two weeks at the home of Maj. Sniffen. Capt. and Mrs. Goodale gave a delightful dinner party to a few friends on Monday. Those present were Dr. and Mrs. Maus and Miss Averill, Lt. and Mrs. Thompson and Roy Goodale. Thursday night Miss De Radio entertained a small company of young people. The personnel was Misses Maud and Virginia Eskridge, Lulu Wulff, Emma and Iota Smith, Lt. Sobley, Messrs. Jobine, Chas. Chabot, Jacob Waelder and Chas. Riely. Capt. and Mrs. Borden entertained a company of friends Monday night.

Ten detachments left Fort Sam Houston recently to make a tour between San Antonio and Boerne on the north and San Antonio and Pleasanton on the south, including contiguous country to a general line between these two points. The officers in command are Lieuts. O'Connor, Sage, Pendleton, Robbie, Cole and Schley—in command of detachments of the 2d Infantry, the latter going on bicycles. Lieut. Mauldin, 3d Art., and Lieut. Winans, detachment of 5th Cavalry; Lieut. Crowley, 5th Infantry, and Lieut. Stoum, 1st Cavalry.

VESSELS PREPARING FOR COMMISSION.

Alert, 3d rate, 4 guns.—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, preparing for commission and expects to be ready about April 2. Comdr. W. A. Morgan has been ordered to command. Will be assigned to the Herring Sea fleet.

Atlanta, 2d rate, 8 guns.—Capt. J. H. Bartlett ordered to command. At Norfolk Navy-yard, Va. Expects to be ready April 2 for commission.

Boston, 2d rate, 8 guns.—Capt. F. J. Higgins ordered to hold himself in readiness to command. At Mare Island, Cal.

Constellation, sails, at Navy yard, Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs.

Castine, 3d rate, 8 guns.—At Navy-yard, N. Y., to undergo alterations.

Cincinnati, 2d rate, 11 guns.—Completing at the New York Navy-yard. Will probably be ready about April 2. Capt. H. Glass ordered to hold himself in readiness to command.

Columbia, 1st rate, 11 guns.—Capt. Geo. W. Sumner. Ordered to hold himself in readiness to command on April 9. At Philadelphia, Pa.

Maine, 1st rate, 10 guns.—Capt. Theodore F. Kane will probably be ordered to command. Completing at the New York Navy-yard. Will be ready during the summer of 1894.

Marietta, 2d rate, 10 guns.—Comdr. Chas. O'Neil, has been ordered to command. Will be in commission and ready for sea about March 15, 1894.

Montgomery, 3d rate, 10 guns.—Commander Chas. H. Davis ordered to command. At Norfolk to receive her armament.

Olympia, 1st rate, 16 guns.—Comdr. Geo. W. Coulthard is mentioned as her probable commander. At San Francisco.

Raleigh, 2d rate, 11 guns.—Capt. M. Miller ordered to hold himself in readiness to command. Completing at Norfolk Navy-yard. Will be ready for commission about April 2.

Texas, 1st rate, 8 guns.—Completing at the Norfolk Navy-yard. Will be ready during the summer of 1894.

Monongahela, training ship.—Repairing at Norfolk.

Machias.—At New York Navy-yard, to undergo alterations.

After exhaustive experiments the German military authorities have decided to adopt the bicycle, and the Military Budget for 1894-95 contains an important item for the provision of the same. The bicycles are to be introduced in the proportion of two per battalion.

THE TRUMPETGRAPH AGAIN.

Fort McRostosh, Texas, Jan. 29, 1894.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SINCE my last letter I have experimented further with the "Trumpetgraph" and with the submerged bell (on a small scale) in and near the Rio Grande river, and have obtained favorable results by using contrivances made from hammered aluminum, pure. I will try to give a few illustrations showing that sound waves travel upwards when some object intercepts their horizontal flight. It can be said that sound seeks its level; and that sounds can be felt when it is impossible to hear them; for instance, we can feel the sound (or vibration) of an approaching train on the rain of a railroad; we can feel the vibration of a phonograph when we can not hear it. Stand on one side of a river's edge, let a trumpet be sounded on the opposite side; we will hear the sounds distinctly. Now stand, say two hundred feet directly above the river's edge, let the trumpet be sounded the same as before, in the same place, and with equal intensity of sound. We will hear the sounds; but less distinctly. It does not require a very sensitive ear to note the difference. Moist atmosphere near water attracts the sound in a slight degree. This is true, on land as well as on water for the better propagation of sound. At the summit of Mont Blanco, 15,000 feet above the sea level, Saussure found that a pistol report sounded no louder than a cracker in the plains.

This shows that on high mountains, where the air has not much density, all noises lose their force. In some experiments tried at Quito between two stations, the one at an altitude of 10,000 and the other 13,000 feet, the report of a nine-pounder cannon, fired at twelve miles distance, did not equal that of an eight-pounder heard in the plains of Paris at a distance of twenty miles. A railway whistle was heard at a height of four miles. That is the greatest distance at which the human ear has been able to catch sounds from the earth.

Again stand at the river's edge, attach a microphone to the hydro-acoustic trumpet; let a bell be lightly struck in the water on the opposite side of the river (one half mile distant); you will hear a dull sound knocking at the door of the ear—place cotton in the ear to deaden the sound and to avoid pain. Now go inland a short distance; place the acoustic trumpet in the ground and you will be able to hear distinctly and feel the strokes on the bell or the sounds of the trumpet. In this way it takes sound nearly four-fifths less time to travel the same distance that it does in air.

We now come to a point that is surely an important one concerning sound reflectors and what quality (or timbre) of sound is most penetrating.

We have read of the wonders of the science of sound; but never fully realize what they are until we begin to experiment with them. Our forefathers and others, dating back to King David, never dreamed or realized that sympathetic tones coming from their instruments could be put to a useful purpose, other than that of music; and we never imagined their usefulness until employed in the telephone. I believe that sounds can be made to travel across the ocean without any other induction current than that of the water itself! It is conceded that the sounds of a trumpet are more penetrating than any other instrument.

I have before me an open upright piano, facing the Mexican Central Railroad half a mile distant. A whistle blows. We can distinctly hear sympathetic tones (corresponding to the number of toots of the whistle) coming from the piano. By placing a microphone on the sounding board we can hear a painful knocking, but no musical sound.

If engineers on locomotives employed sound reflectors placed in the cab near the ear, they should be enabled to hear trumpet sounds for miles; the tube (or acoustic ear trumpet) to be extended the length of the locomotive, that is, reach from the cab to the head-light; so as not to catch the noise of the locomotive. When two locomotives approach each other on the same track between stations there is no way to stop them except by sight; but sight does not avail us in a fog. The late disaster in which eighteen human lives were lost in New Jersey proves this statement. We must employ sound, when a flagman has not time enough to signal a swiftly approaching train. No matter how ridiculous or how absurd the means—anything to lessen the loss of life! A bell is best, or, sounds from a geometrical trumpet is better still for sending sounds under the water, which can be heard (with the assistance of the microphone-hydro-acoustic trumpet) at a phenomenal distance. We can employ the same kind of apparatus on land as well as on the sea, with a happy effect.

The gross geometrical trumpet (or bell) can be used in place of the siren with greater effect at life saving stations, since we cannot telegraph with that powerful instrument. Storms or winds have no effect on the trumpet or bell. England has 40 or 50 sirens at a cost of \$300,000.

It is known that sounds can be telegraphed in any direction desired over the water or on land, under the water or under the ground by the use of compressed air, and can be located by means of a lens of collodion filled with carbonic acid. What with these means at hand and with the assistance of Helmholtz's sonorous globe, we might be able to hear sounds telegraphed from a very great distance, especially so, when we employ sympathetic tones microphoned from sound reflectors, etc.

If audiphones were attached to locomotives people could travel on railroad trains and feel as safe as if in their parlors. The same could be used on out-posts, etc. It must be remembered that the sounds can be muffled so that no one can hear, except the person holding the microphone-acoustic-trumpet, vice-versa, arranged to suit all occasions.

FREDERICK GROSS, Chief Musician, 5th Cav.

FROM Montevideo comes the report that a vessel flying a foreign flag, supposed to be that of Argentina, was overhauled and searched by Melio. Its cargo, which was consigned to Peixoto, consisted of artillery and Krupp guns, 1,500 Mauser rifles, 30 tons of smokeless powder, 150,000 cartridges. The whole cargo was valued at \$350,000. Admiral Melio ordered a tug to tow the ship and cargo to Desterro, where the prize was unloaded and the tug released by President Lorena.

THE STATE TROOPS.

7th New York—Col. Appleton.

REGIMENTAL Orders No. 8, March 15, direct the regiment to parade in full uniform (white trousers) on Thursday, March 9. They will be reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald. Assembly at 8 o'clock P.M. Admission to armory (except for officers and members of the regiment) will be by ticket only. Officers of the day, Capt. James B. Dewson; officers of the guard, Lieuts. Harry M. Neubert and Frederick H. Clark, one sergeant, four corporals and fifty privates. Col. Appleton says:

This parade is in commemoration of the final payment, in January, 1894, of the indebtedness incurred by the regiment for its present armory, and of its undisputed ownership of the largest and most commodious building for military purposes in this city. In celebrating this event the commanding officer considers it proper and appropriate to recognize officially the invaluable services rendered by former officers and members in securing a permanent home for this organization, and to impress upon those who now enjoy its privileges the great obligation due to all who, for a long period, were active, energetic and untiring in their efforts to obtain the large amount of money necessary for the erection of the armory, and in carefully and diligently supervising its construction.

A history is given of the efforts of the regiment to secure a home, culminating finally in following the example of the little red hen: "I'll do it myself, said the little red hen." As the result of an appeal to the active and veteran members of the regiment in 1876, \$100,000 was subscribed in a few months. This was increased in 1878 to over \$200,000, owing largely to the efforts of Veteran Edward Kemp. Bonds were authorized by the Legislature in 1879 to the amount of \$150,000, guaranteed by an allowance from the city of \$15,000 a year in lieu of rental. Finally \$140,000 was raised by a fair in December, 1879. The last of the bonds were paid and cancelled in January, 1891, and the regiment now holds its armory free from debt. Concerning the efforts of those who have brought about this result Col. Appleton says:

"To all who participated in the long and persistent effort to secure a site for a new armory, or in the bold or hazardous attempt to build the armory by subscription, or in the various devices to secure popular favor and financial support for the enterprise, or in obtaining the various legislations and opposition, steadily adhered to the project and tireless and faithfully labored for its success, the officers and members of this regiment owe a debt of gratitude which they can never repay, except by preserving an perpetuating the great name and prestige of the organization, and by increasing its capacity for public usefulness. There are many who deserve to be remembered, and whose names should be placed on a roll of honor for their valuable services in connection with this armory; but there is one, conspicuous as the leading, directing and controlling spirit of the enterprise, and to whom the highest honors incident to final success are universally conceded, who deserves special mention." This reference is to Gen. Clark.

The commanding officer takes this opportunity to express to the trustees of the fund the thanks of the regiment for their long and faithful services as trustees of the 7th Regiment New Armory Fund. They are Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Gen. Emmons Clark and Edward Kemp, their predecessors having been Col. Washington R. Vermilye, Royal Phelps, Esq., Robert Leux Kennedy and W. W. Astor, Esq.

Naval Militia.

New York.—The 1st Battalion, Comdr. Miller, paraded for review and drill on board the *New Hampshire* on March 20 before Maj.-Gen. J. Porter, adjutant-general, who had been tendered the review, and a number of officers of the U. S. Navy and National Guard. Promptly at 8 P.M. the several divisions assembled at their respective quarters and awaited the coming of the reviewing party. The 1st Division, Lieut. Forshaw, and the 2d, Lieut. Greene, were on the spar deck equipped as infantry, and the 3d Division, Lieut. Duncan, and the 4th, in command of Lieut. French, were on the gundeck. The reviewing party was received with honors promptly rendered, the guard parading, and sideboys being stationed at the gangway. Comdr. Miller, together with Lieut.-Comdr. Kent, Lieut. Satterlee and Surgeons Van der Poel and Hayden, escorted the reviewing party and visiting officers over the ship, inspecting the battalion and every part of the vessel. Next, the several divisions went through drills—the 1st executed single stick, marlinspike and seamanship drills; the 2d, bayonet exercise; 3d, torpedo, hammock and artillery drills, and the 4th, great gun and infantry drill. Sixteen men from the 2d division took part in a hammock lashing contest, which was completed by the entire squad in 2 minutes and 33 seconds. The torpedo squad of the 3d division rigged and exploded a spar torpedo in 1½ minutes. The signal contest was won by Seaman F. B. Anderson, of the 4th division, who sent the following message by flag in 7 minutes, Seaman J. Bain, of the 3d division, correctly receiving it: "Adjutant-General, Windsor Hotel.—Tugs *Vampire* and *Yankee* sunk enemy's torpedo boat *Javelin* last night, Fisher's Island Sound, battalion at Wadsworth Creek, 7th Regiment, Pawtucket River, Miller." The exhibition of knots and splices made by the men of the battalion was much admired by the visitors. Among the many present were Adj.-Gen. J. Porter, Gens. J. M. Varnian and B. M. Wuitlock, Col. Ladd and Ruppert, of the Governor's staff; Col. P. H. Briggs, O. D.; Col. Appleton, Major Kipp and Aojo. Landon, 7th Regt.; Col. Usman and Major Hart, 22d Regt.; Capt. Wendell and Lieut. Schaudt, 1st Battery, and Capt. Wilson and Lieuts. Cable and Pasco, 21 Battery, New York Guards; Comdr. Wright and Lieut. Bowles, Pa. Naval Militia. Among the officers of the U. S. Navy present were: Capt. E. M. Shepard, Comdr. C. O'Neil, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field, Chief Engr. C. J. MacCannell, Lieuts. W. C. Babcock and J. J. Hunker, Surg. R. C. Persons, Paying, J. P. Loomis, Ensigns A. T. Lang and W. M. Crose and Pay Director R. Parks.

Massachusetts.—Capt. John C. Soley, commanding Massachusetts Naval Brigade, has applied for his discharge under the date of March 16. A change in his business has made this step imperative. He was the originator of the idea of a naval militia, having studied the matter thoroughly while in the Service in connection with a proposed U. S. Naval Reserve. Soon after his retirement he took the project of organizing a naval militia in Massachusetts. It was

due to his efforts that Massachusetts passed the first laws recognizing the new force, and on March 25, 1893, four divisions were mustered in the service, thus making Massachusetts the first State to test the efficiency of a citizen navy. When in 1893 the present naval brigade was formed he was elected captain, and as such took the brigade to New York, where it participated with great credit in the international naval parade. As an instructor Capt. Soley is without an equal, and no other man could have produced the results attained by him (in the matter of practical efficiency) in the same time, and it is with sincere regret that he severs his connection with the brigade. The 2d division, Lieut. Wm. M. Paul, will celebrate the fourth anniversary of its formation by a dinner at the United States Hotel on Saturday evening, March 24.

Twelfth New York.—Col. Dowd.

The competition for the Riker Trophy, shot for on March 19, brought out eleven teams and some excellent scores were made. The conditions were teams of five men, five shots per man, at 200 and 500 yard targets, indoor range, 50 calibre Remington rifles, with reduced charge. After a close contest the maton was won by the team from Co. C, on a score of 219 points out of a possible 250, bearing the team from Co. B five points, and that from the F. S. and N. C. S. seven points. The following are the scores:

Company C, Captain Seller.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Avg.
Capt. Seller.....	22	23	45
Sergt. Wells.....	21	22	43
Pvt. Barringer.....	20	21	43
Pvt. Lauehlin.....	22	21	43
Pvt. Hoffman.....	21	24	45
	100	113	219

The question of making a change in the present uniform is being agitated among the officers of the regiment, and on March 19 several sample coats were submitted by the Boylan Mfg. Co. There was one single-breasted and one double-breasted coat with dark blue trimmings, and one single-breasted coat with white trimmings. While all the samples were admired, the coat with the white trimmings was the favorite. No definite action was taken and will not be for some little time. Other samples are to be submitted and no hasty selection will be made. The regiment will parade for review at the armory by Gen. Waitlock on April 4, and the marksmen's badges will be presented the same night.

One of the closest rifle contests on record is that of the contest between a team from Co. G, 13th Regt., and one from Co. I, 23d Regt., shot at the armory range of the former on March 21. At each range the score of each team was exactly alike and the result was a tie. In the first match shot on March 14, Co. I, scored 230 points and Co. G 251, the match being at the 23d Regiment Armory. A third contest will now be necessary, which will be set on March 30, at the 13th Regiment armory. The scores of each team in the match of March 21's as follows:

Company I, 23d Regiment.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Avg.
Lieut. Perry.....	28	29	57
Sergt. Howard.....	29	30	59
Pvt. Dunham.....	21	30	53
Sergt. Middleston.....	25	31	56
Pvt. Hambler.....	24	28	52
Total.....	131	148	279

Company G, 12th Regiment.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Avg.
Lieut. Harriman.....	27	27	54
Sergt. Keiffarth.....	29	32	61
Pvt. Kahn.....	22	29	51
Pvt. Nelson.....	28	29	57
Pvt. Strauss.....	25	31	56
Total.....	131	148	279

Thirteenth New York.—Colonel Austen.

This command was reviewed at its armory on March 14 by the Mayor of Brooklyn. The formation was in three battalions of three companies of twelve files each. 1st battalion, Major Cochran; 2d, Capt. Russell, and 3d, Maj. Lusk. The ceremony of the evening began with a concert by the regimental band under Innes, exceedingly well rendered, after which Col. Austen put the regiment through a drill. This exhibition was much below what the regiment was capable of, the cause in a measure being due to the contracted space for maneuvering so large a body, battalions forming a complete circle of the armory, and it being hard to distinguish one from the other. The commanding officer of the 1st battalion, who is well known as a bright and competent officer, made several mistakes, due to misundstanding commands and forgetting a change in the designation of his battalion. For example, the battalion was in column of fours, with the left in front, and the colonel ordered column of masses faced to the rear, and the commanding officer of the 1st battalion (he is the 3d) gave the command first company, first battalion, column right, march, instead of allowing the commanding officer his right to give this command. Then, in another movement, the colonel ordered column of fours, first company, third battalion, fours left, and the commanding officer of the first battalion executed column of fours, right forward, fours right. The forcible manner in which the colonel expressed himself to the erring officer did not tend to make him feel at ease, and the effect upon an officer of such loud reproach does not tend to help matters. "You must have lost your head," shouted the colonel, and before the large assembly it is not to be wondered if an officer loses his life at being called down. Another cause for the want of smoothness in the drill was the fact that although there was a rehearsal for this particular evening's display, the formation was entirely changed, officers acting just the reverse of what they expected. In executing street column the flank companies could not get in. The review in line of masses was a very creditable ceremony, the regiment showing up to great advantage, with the exception of the staff, who were utterly lost as to their duties, and when the colonel escorted the Mayor around the lines the regimental staff, instead of following, stood like mummies, and the colonel had to tell them to come along, and in their eagerness to move they almost tumbled over each other and left the Mayor's staff alone. Fortunately, the adjutant came to the rescue, and brought the deserted staff of the Mayor's to their proper place. The parade, also in line of masses, was taken by Lt.-Col. Watson, and was well executed, with the exception, of course, that the staff lost itself again. Marksmen's badges were presented to two experts, 33 sharpshooters and 347 marksmen, a total of 332 Sergt. Standard Bearer T. M. Hartney has qualified as a marksman for 18 years; Ord. Srgt. J. McNevin and Capt. J. R. K. Barlow, 17 years, and Lieut. Col. W. L. Watson for 15 years. Co. A, Capt. Watson, in connection with the Bjoa Dramatic Society, will produce the farce "Our Boarding House," at the Criterion Theatre, on April 28.

47th New York—Colonel Eddy.

The regiment will parade for review by Brig.-Gen. J. V. Meekore at the armory on Thursday evening March 29. On this occasion long service and 100 per cent. medals will be presented, 168 members of the regiment will receive medals for 100 per cent., and 15 will receive medals for long service. 97 members of the regiment have qualified as armory marksmen for the season of 1893 and will receive the decoration.

71st New York—Col. Grimes.

The 71st N. Y. hope to enter their new armory on Saturday, March 31, escorted by the 7th Regiment and the Brigadier-General and staff, the 8th Cavalry, and the 2d Battery, who also have quarters in the same building, will also march. Troop A and the 1st Battery acting as the escorts. This programme is of course, condition, on the permission of the Armory Board, which, it is expected, will grant the necessary permission at a meeting to be held about March 27. The review of the 71st N. Y. by Gen. Waitlock on March 14 was a creditable display as a whole, especially considering the lack of room. The difference between the commands "at ease" and "rest" was not understood, the men at the former command taking the liberties prescribed for the latter. At parade, the third and fourth companies of the 3d battalion did not open ranks at the command. The order arms was entirely too heavy. The appearance of the regiment and standards was very commendable. Marksmen's badges were presented by Gen. Waitlock, who congratulated the regiment on its great gain in rifle shooting. Co. B, Capt. Smith, was presented with the Colonel's Cup for obtaining the highest number of marksmen, and also with the Zwickie Trophy. Co. C, Capt. Francis, was presented with the Homer Trophy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

CHICAGO, March 20, 1894.

CAPT. R. H. AIKEN will not shoot in the Interstate competition this year, and the Illinois men are wrothy on account of it. Illinois has to lead in the Interstate match only once more to hold the handsome Wabash trophy, and the Guard of the other interested States are making a strong effort to defeat the Illinois team this year. This is why Capt. Aiken has been barred, and it is said that several other members of the Illinois team will suffer a like fate, among them one or two ex-Regular Army men who are now members of the Illinois Guard. Capt. Aiken will, however, continue in command of the team from this State. It is expected that the match will be shot on the Fort Snelling, Minn., range some time in August.

The handsome new armory of Co. D, 3d Inf., at Aurora, was dedicated with a grand reception on the evening of March 6. The headquarters of the 3d Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Andrew Waitlock, comdg., are located in this armory, and the General and his staff assisted in the evening's entertainment. Prominent officers of the Army and Guard from all over Illinois and adjoining States were present. A banquet followed the reception and concluded the entertainment.

It is quite probable that both the 2d Infantry and Bttr. D will lose their lake front armories in the near future. Both buildings are on city ground and were built with the understanding that they were to be used for drill purposes only. The city now claims that they are drawing big revenues for outside purposes, and that the renting of the building must cease or they must be removed from the lake front. As most of the support of the two commands occupying these armories are derived from the rent of the buildings it is probable that they will, of necessity, continue to rent them whenever opportunity affords until the city has them removed.

Capt. Henry L. Turner, 1st Inf., requested the presence of the non coms, staff, company 1st sergeants and detached duty sergeants at the Sherman House on Thursday evening, March 8, and there surprised them with an invitation to the theatre, which was followed by a supper at the Sherman House.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The members of the Guard who read the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* note with pleasure that the State of New York is not disposed to do all the economizing on the National Guard and hope that the time will soon come when Ohio will be second to no State in the Union in needful provision for her volunteer militia. Some of those members of the Legislature who have such an extreme sensitivity on the subject of appropriations for the Guard might find profitable reading in James Rowe's "good advice"—

It isn't no good at all, old man,

Tis mumbin', so,

An' grubabilo', so,

Tis evulatin' kickin'

'Bout the scurity of tin!

Jes' give your tongue a rest, old man;

Jes' keep a peaceful bress', old man;

A wound that's sore enough to bear

Don't need no salt rubbed in!

The 1st Infantry continue the guard on duty at the armory.

Capt. Perry W. Wiedner, of Co. B, 31 Infantry, having accepted a position in the mail service, has tendered his resignation. Pv. C. G. McMullen, Co. G, 31 Inf., is a candidate for Mayor of the City of Dayton.

The Adjutant-General paid an unofficial visit to the armory of the 1st Inf., one evening last week and inspected the guard and wet goods. Everything was found "way up in G."

The inspecting officer will soon be on his annual, and, in anticipation of his visit, the boys are cleaning the clouds of a winter's "innocuous desuetude" from knapsacks, etc., and reading up—a the matter of the highest elevation at which a pot of beans can be boiled, etc.

ARKANSAS INTERSTATE MILITARY DRILL.

At a meeting of military men and prominent citizens in Little Rock, Ark., a few days since, it was decided to arrange for the holding of an interstate military drill on a date to be decided later. Liberal cash prizes are to be offered and the money deposited in a bank ready to be drawn as soon as won. Among the companies expected to attend are the following: National Fencibles, of Washington, D. C.; B. K. Knapp R. R. Co., of San Antonio, Tex.; Sally R. H. Co., of Galveston, Tex.; Southern Guards, of Macon, Ga.; Chickasaw Guards, of Memphis, Tenn.; Co. C, of Nashville, Tenn., the crack company of the Tennessee State Guard; Branch Guards, of St. Louis; Gate City Guards, of Atlanta, Ga.; Omaha Guards, of Omaha, Neb.; Fort Worth Fencibles, Fort Worth, Tex.; Vick-Burke R. R. Co., Vick-Burke, Miss.; Houston Light Guard, Houston, Tex.; Indiana Light Infantry, Indianapolis, Ind., and others. The batteries expected are as follows: Indianapolis Light Battery; Dallas Light Artillery, Dallas, Tex., the crack battery of the South; and Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, and Washington Artillery, of Galveston, Tex. The zebrae expected are as follows: Waukesha Zebrae, of St. Louis; Chicago Zebrae, of Chicago; Memphis Zebrae, of Memphis, and Hale Zebrae, of Kansas City. All the infantry companies are required under the rules to bring forty men; the Zebrae, 24; artillery, 16, while the Arkansas State Guard will be represented by at least 800 men.

Under recent orders issued from the Adjutant General's Office the organization of the 1st Brigade of the State Guard is as follows: Troop A, Light Bat., & Horse Battery, and the 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry, with Bttr. G, G. P. Taylor, of Forest City, commandant, with the following staff: Morehead Wright, A. G.; Major J. W. Howell, Brigade Inspector; Major P. Jones, J. A.; Capt. J. Russell, Brigade Q. M.; Capt. J. B. Dent, Brigade Commissary, and Capt. C. K. Scudder, Quartermaster Officer.

COMING EVENTS.

March 28.—Concert, drill and reception, Co. B, 14th N. Y., at armory.
 March 28.—Review of 22d N. Y., at armory.
 March 28.—Drill and reception, Co. B, 14th N. Y.
 March 28 to April 7.—Midway Plaisance, in South Armory, Irvington street, Boston, by 1st Regt., Infantry.
 March 29.—Entertainment and ball, Co. I, 71st N. Y., at Central Opera House.
 March 29.—Review and celebration, 7th N. Y., at armory.
 March 29.—Sister, Co. B, 8th Battalion, N. Y.
 March 30.—Dancing party, 25th Sep. Co. N. Y., Tonawanda.
 April 8.—Review of 12th N. Y., by Gen. McLeer.
 April 8.—Stag of Co. G, 12th N. Y., at armory.
 April 4.—Review and reception, 12th N. Y., at armory.
 April 7.—Athletic games, 23d N. Y., at armory.
 April 7.—Vaudeville entertainment, Co. B, 23d N. Y., at armory.
 April 7.—Athletic games of 7th N. Y., at armory.
 April 8.—Drill and reception, Co. G, 12th N. Y., at armory.
 April 11.—Reception of Co. B, 4th N. J., at Hasbrouck Hall, Jersey City.
 April 11.—Dramatic entertainment Co. C, 71st N. Y., at Lexington Avenue Opera House.
 April 12.—Athletic games, 22d N. Y., at armory.
 April 16.—Entertainment and reception, Co. D, 12th N. Y., at Lenox Lyceum, N. Y. City.
 April 16.—Calico hop, 1st Battery, N. Y., at armory.
 April 19.—Annual dinner, 7th Regiment Veterans.
 April 23.—Review of 13th N. Y.
 April 28.—Review of 8th Battalion, N. Y.
 April 28.—Dramatic entertainment, Co. A, 13th N. Y., at Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 May 23.—Anniversary dinner of Co. C, 23d N. Y., at Arena.

VARIOUS.

The Easter reception of the 10th Sep. Co., of Newburgh, will be held at its armory on March 26.

The 24 Brigade, N. Y., Gen. McLeer, will parade on Memorial Day, May 30, as escort to the G. A. R.

The Rev. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, has been appointed chaplain of the 21st N. Y.

Capt. M. C. Murray, Co. C, 23d N. Y., was the winner of the senior match shot in that company at the armory on March 21 on a score of 61 points.

The resignation of Capt. Daniel L. Barber, Co. K, 2d Regt., Conn. N. G., Wallingford, has been received by the Adjutant-General and accepted.

Major E. De Forest, 23d N. Y., has been tendered the unanimous nomination of lieutenant-colonel, vice Smith, promoted, and an election will be held on March 26.

Co. C, 71st N. Y., Capt. Francis, are making great efforts for the production of a play entitled "Our Regiment," which the company will produce at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on April 11.

The last of the series of enjoyable dancing parties of the 21st Separate Co., Tonawanda, N. Y., Capt. Fales, which was to have been held at the armory on F. B. 9, was postponed, and it will be held on Friday evening March 30.

The Creedmoor shooting season will commence about May 1, and there will be no change in the shooting regulations over last year. The contract for the new house on the range has been given out and it is to be finished inside of 60 days.

The 9th N. Y., having received permission from General Headquarters to change the trimming on its uniform from blue to white, the transformation will be proceeded with at once, and orders to this effect were issued by Col. Seward this week.

Co. I, 71st N. Y., Capt. Sprague, March 29, will hold its annual entertainment and ball at Central Opera House, East 67th st., near 3d ave. The entertainment begins prompt at 8 o'clock and the committees in charge have spared no pains to make the affair a pleasant one.

In the class match shot at the armory range of the 7th N. Y., on March 17, the following were the prize winners with aggregate score: Pvt. W. N. Bivier, Co. C, 65; Servt. C. L. Comfort, Co. F, 67; Corp. G. M. Caronchar, Co. K, 66; Pvt. J. A. Campbell, Co. D, 65, and Corp. E. C. Hobinson, Co. C, 64.

Corp. Chas. S. Clark, Co. H, 7th N. Y., has been elected 1st Lieutenant of Co. C, 71st N. Y., and the company is to be congratulated on its choice. Lieut.-elect Clark is a thorough believer in all things military, and his aim will be to assist the captain and promote the interests of the company in every way possible.

Battalion drills in the 8th N. Y. have been ordered as follows: Cos. C and F, March 28, April 4 and 9; B and D, April 10, and the entire battalion on April 16. Lieut. Richmond, supernumerary officer, who has been filling the office of adjutant in so capable a manner, has been appointed by Major Chauncy to that position. At the review on April 23, medals of honor will be distributed.

Adjt.-Gen. Bradley, of Connecticut, announces the following as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of February, 1894, based on the drill records for the month: 1st Regt., 91.96; 2d Regiment, 97.20; Brigade Signal Corps, 96.28; Machine Gun Battery, 98.08; 3d Regiment, 89.78; 4th Regiment, 90.61; Separate Companies—1st, 77.20; 2d, 79.08, and Battery A, 83.43.

Co. E, 22d N. Y., will hold an informal dance at the armory on April 18. A large number of tickets for the vaudeville entertainment of Co. B, to be held at the armory on April 7, have been sold, and considerable of the talent engaged. The regiment will assemble at the armory for review by Adjt.-Gen. Porter March 28. Cpt. Cassidy, on behalf of the members of Co. H, presented Lieut. McClintick with a handsome sword and equipments on March 18. Armory rifle shooting in the regiment is being prosecuted with great vigor.

Adjt. Gen. Tarnay, of Colorado, in response to a request of the Sheriff, on March 17 ordered out the 1st Regt. of Denver and Cos. C and A of the 2d Regt., for duty at Cripple Creek to quell the labor troubles. Upon arriving at the scene of alleged disorder it was found that the condition of affairs had been misrepresented, and that troops were not needed. On March 20 in the face of a blinding snowstorm, tired and hungry, it is reported, the guardsmen returned to their homes after a useless journey. Gov. Waite was very indignant over the matter, and blames the Sheriff who, in turn, says he was prompted to call for aid by prominent men in the country.

Adjt.-Gen. Dalton, of Massachusetts, has issued instructions which provides for an emergency ration as follows: For a company of 60 men—Hard tack, 60 pounds, average per man one pound; luncheon of corned beef, 60 pounds, average per man one pound; coffee, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, average per man four ounces. Troops ordered in emergency by the commander-in-chief will be instructed in such order to provide themselves with one or more day's emergency ration. Bills for the payment of same will be forwarded to the Quartermaster-General. Every company commander, or any officer having enlisted men under his command, should know where such ration could be obtained, and be prepared to provide it quickly.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WINGATE, N. M.

MARCH 14, 1894.

SINCE my last we have had a few extras in addition to our regular weekly concerts and hops. On the evening of March 6 Miss Sibley, Miss Wallace and Dr. Shillock gave a hop which all enjoyed very much. It was supplemented by a Dutch lunch of the most approved style. By this I do not mean to say they had lager beer and sauerkrut and speck, but beer, Frankforter, cheese and crackers. Many of us enjoyed these simple lunches better than the more elaborate lunches served at the card parties.

At the Wednesday evening lyceum four essays were read, which were more than creditable to the authors. Captain Robinson's subject was "Flanking Movements;" Capt. Sibley's was "The New Pistol;" Lieut. Lewis discoursed upon "The Indian Soldier;" and Lieut. Wallace read us a lecture on "Pack Trains and Packing."

Ladies' night at the club on Thursday evening had but a small attendance. The concert on Friday evening was well attended, with a much larger audience than usual being present. The last piece, "An Afternoon on the Midway Plaisance," was applauded so heartily that it was repeat'd. After the concert we had half-a-dozen dances before going home.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Fort Wingate officers' club, the name of the club was changed to "The Officer's Club of the 2d Cavalry" and some important changes in the by-laws suggested, a committee of four being appointed to consider and formulate the amendment.

On the evening of March 13 Mrs. Trout gave the regular card party, progressive hearts being the game played by the thirty-six girls. The ladies' prize, a beautiful specimen of the ceramic art, was won by Miss Wallace. Colonel Hunt won the officers' prize, a nice book. After a very enjoyable lunch we had some music, recitations, etc. Miss Merriman and Dr. Edmundson sang several duets very sweetly. They were followed by Lieuts. Leahy and Sawtelle, who gave us a very luxuriant chant. Lieuts. Crawford and Smith gave us an Indian war dance, which was encored. Mrs. Donaldson and Miss Merriman favored us with recitations, which were very entertaining, and Mr. Crawford gave us several pieces on the mandolin, and, finally, Mr. Trout sang his Noah's Ark song (by special request), and we went home at half-past midnight sensible of the fact that we had passed a very pleasant evening.

Capt. Shirley's old friend and schoolmate, Mr. E. S. Hayden, of Waterbury, Conn., has been visiting him during the past week. He left this morning for Prescott, where he has some mining interests to look after. Lieut. and Mrs. Brett leave to-morrow for a two months' visit to California.

Some of the West End ladies have organized a Sorosis, and now that the weather is fine, they have daily meetings on the band stand every forenoon. They invite just one gentleman every day to read to them, while they attend to their knitting and other similar industries. It promises to be both useful and entertaining.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MONROE, VA.

MARCH 20, 1894.

CAPTAIN WELLS WILLARD, C. S., U. S. A., post commissary, returned home from a week's leave on March 16.

Mrs. Gallup, who has been spending the winter with her brother, Lieut. C. O. Gallup, 5th Art., returned to Auburn, N. Y., on March 11.

Mrs. General Fuller and her daughter, Miss Bessie, are guests at C. L. Marye's commanding the Fort Monroe Arsenal.

Lieut. Scion F. Massey, U. S. A., retired, is putting in a short visit at the Hygeia Hotel at this place, arriving on March 15. Lieut. Massey was a member of the Artillery

School class a few years ago when a lieutenant in the 5th Artillery. He is looking very well indeed.

The class of student officers passed their final examination in the Department of Chemistry and Explosives on March 14.

Capt. Wm. L. Alexander, C. S., U. S. A., formerly post commissary here, arrived from Washington on March 16, to look after the shipment of his household goods which were left at the post when he was ordered to Washington last summer. Capt. Alexander has been assigned to duty at Denver, Colo., and is shipping all his effects to that point.

Three car loads of old shells left the arsenal grounds on March 12, for the Chickamauga National Park.

Capt. E. K. Russell, 1st Art., from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., was at the post on March 16 on a short visit.

The enlisted men of the garrison had a ball on St. Patrick's Day night at which a large party assembled and enjoyed themselves until 12 o'clock midnight. Some of the costumes gotten up for the occasion were unique and displayed a variety of green, emblematic of the day and the people who celebrate it.

Col. Charles Bird, Captain and A. Q. M., is spending a short visit at the post. Col. Bird was post quartermaster here some two years ago, and while on this duty spent much of his time and energy in Christian work, especially among the enlisted men, and his return to pay them a visit was a pleasure felt by everyone.

Major Edward B. Mosley, surgeon, U. S. A., returned from a two months' sick leave to-day much improved in health.

The competitive examination for gunners still goes on, and as it commenced on Monday, March 12, and has continued every day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, since that time, some idea may be formed of the extent of this examination at Fort Monroe. The board expects to be in session at least two more days. The ever-lasting talk among the men of speed of vessels, laying of guns, cordage and use of instruments tells one plainly how interested they are in this duty.

MEX.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RILEY, KAS.

MARCH 18, 1894.

ASST. SURG. BREWER has rejoined this post after a tour of neath service at Fort Monroe, Va.

A fire was discovered last Tuesday afternoon in the quarters occupied by Lieut. Lyons, 2d Art., and, as usual, the boys responded quickly to the call; the fire was gotten under control before serious damage was done. Another alarm was sounded last Friday afternoon, but as only some of the houses were set on fire, the men were dismissed upon arrival at the scene.

The 3d Cavalry squadron stationed at this post will commence target practice May 1, and most likely remove to the range the latter part of April.

About \$10,000, which were expressed by Major George R. Smith, drummer, U. S. Army, for payment of troops in the Indian Territory, were forced from the Express Agent at Edward, O. T., by two men, who were afterwards joined by several more. It is understood that a reward has been offered by the Express Company for the capture of the robbers.

A very pleasant hop took place at the post hall last Friday evening.

The "Rancorri Concert" will take place at the post mess hall next Thursday and is looked for with much interest. A soldiers' hon. for those who attend the hop, will follow the entertainment.

The Temperance Society held election of officers last Tuesday evening.

There are only two prisoners confined in the post guardhouse, certainly a creditable showing for a garrison of such size. No doubt, the Kiley League deserves a part of the credit.

A heavy sand storm visited this post last evening.

OBSERVER.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WARREN NOTES.

THE Shamrock Club, of this post, celebrated St. Patrick's eve by holding a grand military ball at the post ballroom. Over a hundred couples participated in the grand march, led by President Rindall and Miss Jessie Blanchard. An excellent supper was served.

Drill during the past week—Mechanical manoeuvres, heavy guns, with special instruction for gunners' class on plating shots and gunners' instruments.

The promotion of 1st Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art., now temporarily in command of Bat. B, stationed at this post, to captain, carries him to command Light Bat. A, 2d Art.

The Fort Warren Dramatic Company is actively engaged in rehearsing a military drama entitled the Confederate Spy, which they will present at the post theatre on Wednesday evening, April 18, in conjunction with a supper and dance. The following includes the cast: Miss Rogers, the Misses Gallagher and Jones, and Messrs. Marshall, Lombard, Fisher, Christian, McDermott, Strother, Randall, and Ericrich.

Post Q. M. Sgt. Bowater has reported for duty at his post from Fort DuChene, Utah, relieving Post Q. M. Sgt. McDermott, who goes to Missoula, Mont., carrying with him our very best wishes for his future success.

AT noon March 19 the Emperor of Germany surprised everybody by summoning the entire Berlin garrison to assemble in the Templehof for manoeuvres. The summons was responded to with amazing promptness, and the sudden appearance and rapid pace of the troops through the streets caused a good deal of excitement.

HILTON, HUGHES & CO.,

Successors to A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BLACK GOODS.

Silk Warp Henrietta and Imperial Serge,

\$1.00, reduced from \$1.40.

French Jacquards and Fancy Armures.

60 cts., reduced from \$1.00.

Nun's Veiling Veils, Homestitch Border, 2 yds. long,

\$4.00, value \$5.50.

There is nothing so quietly elegant as a black gown. Ask any man of good taste!

DRY GOODS SENT FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.

The Entire Block,
BROADWAY, 4th Avenue, 9th and 10th Sts., New York.

Telephone, 10th Street, 1000.

Telegraph, "Hilton, Hughes & Co., Broadway."

Mail, 10th Street, 1000.

Express, 10th Street, 1000.

Post Office, 10th Street, 1000.

Customs, 10th Street, 1000.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Private.—In case cited in answer in JOURNAL of March 17, 1894, on subject of last payment, the correct date to enter on master rolls is Jan. 31.

S. T.—Your question is not understood. Do you refer to "landsmen" or "bandsmen"? The latter is inferred, but make your query more specific.

Cadet asks where he can procure some photographs of the new U. S. war vessels. **Ans.**—Hart, Naval Photographer, 246 East 23d street, New York City.

S. asks: 1. Are any officers of the Inspector General's Department, U. S. Army, styled Assistant Inspectors General? **Ans.**—No; they are all styled Inspectors General.

2. What are the orders relating to manner of wearing decorations? **Ans.**—See G. O. 121 and 133, A. G. O., of 1890, and Circulars 8, of 1890, and 9, of 1891, A. G. O.

A. M. T.—When will the next vacancy occur in the Naval Academy for New Jersey? Also when the 6th District will be vacant. **Ans.**—The 6th will be vacant in 1897.

J. S. B. asks for a list of the vacancies now existing in the Army. **Ans.**—The question covers too much ground. We infer you meant to be more specific in your inquiry.

S.—The following clause has now been added to the "Deserter's Release": "This release does not operate as a discharge, nor does it carry with it any claim for pay, pension or allowances of any nature."

W. Y.—Your chances, so far as ability and service are concerned, for position of ordnance sergeant are good, but there are few appointments now-a-days and a good many with equal claims are ahead of you.

H. P. H. asks: What are the regulation stripes for U. S. Army uniforms? **Ans.**—If you mean the facings on the uniforms of the Army, it is yellow for cavalry, red for artillery, white for infantry, and orange for the Signal Corps.

D.—Service in the artillery would undoubtedly benefit you in your aspirations to a commission, but if you fail to pass, it is probable you would be appointed a 2d lieutenant of infantry, perhaps cavalry. "International Law," by Major Geo. B. Davis, U. S. Army, published by Harper and Brothers, New York City, would suit your purpose.

W. A. S. asks: Is there any law relating to the discharge of an enlisted man when he has acquired four or five thousand dollars (any sum of money in fact) in his own name? **Ans.**—No; but if it can be satisfactorily proved that a soldier has fallen heir to a fortune, doubtless the authorities would grant discharge on application, as a man in the ranks with an unlimited supply of ready cash and an inclination to spend it freely among his comrades, might work injury to discipline and good order.

G. H. R.—1. How are the appointments made for those who desire to become naval constructors? **Ans.**—By Congressional or Presidential nomination.

2. Do they have an advanced examination beyond that which is required for naval cadets, and what is the nature of that organization? **Ans.**—No examination is required. Appointments are made from the star graduates of the Naval Academy, who are originally appointed cadets by the Congressmen from their several districts, or, in the case of ten of them, by the President at large.

O. H. S. asks the date of the birth of Commodore Wm. K. Mayo, U. S. N.? **Ans.**—May 29, 1829.

G. A. H.—The address of Asst. Surg. C. S. Black, late U. S. A., is No. 8,927 Bell ave., St. Louis, Mo.

L. A. asks where he can get drill regulations for zouaves? **Ans.**—Apply to H. J. Reed, 78 State st., Chicago, Ill., for "Power's Display Movements." Price, 50 cents.

Q. M. Sergeant asks: Is it true that it is intended that the 1st sergeants of companies carry swords, instead of beretoes, carrying a rifle? If so, may I ask why the Q. M. sergeant of a company carries a rifle? **Ans.**—According to the present regulations the Q. M. sergeant carries a rifle. There are no company Q. M. sergeants now in the U. S. Army.

Reader asks the boundaries of the 15th Congressional District, and the name of the representative of the 13th Congressional District? **Ans.**—The 15th Congressional District is composed of that portion of the 21st Assembly District between the centre of 15th st. and the centre of 26th st.; that portion of the 23d District above the centre of 29th st. of the city of N. Y., and the 23d Assembly District of the county of New York, composes the 15th District. Nathan Strauss represents the district in Congress. The representative of the 13th District is J. De W. Warner.

H. S. C. C.—As the organization has no legal existence, all its actions must be controlled by its constitution and by-laws, which should provide for the disposition of all breaches of discipline by any member, whatever his status. It may be said, however, that your point of law is not well taken. In the Regular Army officers are generally tried by courts composed of their seniors in rank, but the 79th Article of War says: "No officer shall, when it can be avoided, be tried by officers inferior to him in rank." The rules are ours.

H. C. asks for information regarding the examination of Hospital Corps of 3d Brigade, N. Y., says the instructions are to study anatomy, physiology, therapeutics, hygiene, cooking, etc., and asks how deep in these studies will the examinations extend? **Ans.**—Members of the Hospital Corps are instructed (or should be) weekly during the season by their medical officers, by means of lectures and demonstrations, in the methods of rendering first aid to the sick and wounded. They should have a knowledge of the elementary principles of the studies you mention, and at the close of the season are examined by a board of medical officers as to their proficiency. In this connection there is no arbitrary rule laid down as to just how deep a man must go in the stipulated studies, but he must be capable of rendering first aid to the injured, and it should be his ambition to perfect himself in the duties of the corps in every possible way.

Cadet.—1. Are cadets at U. S. M. A., West Point, permitted to use tobacco? **Ans.**—Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point are not permitted to use tobacco in any form.

2. Is a ration of tobacco served out to Cadets? **Ans.**—No. Many years ago when the use of tobacco was permitted in the form of pipe smoking, a certain quantity could be obtained by each cadet from the Commissary Department.

In our advertising columns will be found a notice from the Secretary of the Navy informing inventors that on Aug. 1, 1894, a Naval Board will convene at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., for the test of Magazine rifles suitable for adoption for the Navy and Marine Corps. The tests will be for the selection of a breech closure and magazine adapted to the calibre and ammunition already decided upon.

on by the Department, and only such arms will be considered as are submitted subject to the specifications and tests laid down in the circular which will be furnished upon application to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INVENTIONS.

The following list of patents granted March 20, 1894, for inventions relative to the Army and Navy is reported especially for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by Glasscock and Company, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., of whom printed copies can be had for 15 cents each:

W. D. Prideaux, Wellington, Eng., cartridge packet holder.

G. B. Dudley, Topeka, Kan., cartridge pouch.

O. F. Leibert, Bethlehem, Pa., ordnance breech mechanism.

W. Bardsley and W. K. Croftord, New York, N. Y., hatch-way door mechanism.

C. Gardner, Redcar, Eng., combined life boat and ship's safe.

Expired March 20.

W. G. Rawbone, combined tool for firearms.

J. W. Keene, magazine firearm.

For a disordered Liver try Beecham's Pills.

A picnic is not complete without some Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne. A lunch with it is fit for the gods.

BIRTHS.

SETHON.—At Columbia, Mo., March 14, to the wife of Lieutenant John L. Sehon, 20th Infantry, A. D. C., a daughter

DIED.

BROWNELL.—At Washington, D. C., March 15, Lieutenant Francis E. Brownell, U. S. Army, retired.

CANDEE.—At Evanston, Ill., March 9, GEO. M. CANDEE, son of Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Candee, Deputy Paymaster-General, U. S. Army.

COWEGYS.—At Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. Harbor, March 16, GERALD FARNSWORTH, infant son of Dr. and Mrs. E. T. Cowegys, aged 19 months and 7 days.

EVANS.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 21, SALLIE A., wife of Neal W. Evans, of Fort Reno, O. T.

GILMER.—At Chatham, Va., March 12, Mr. JOHN GILMER, father of Eason W. W. Gilmer, U. S. Navy.

GLEN.—At Blaine, Wash., March 14, ROBERT JOHN, son of Robert J. and Mabel Sanborn Glen, and grandson of Dr. John H. and Elizabeth W. Sanborn, of Newport, R. I., aged 4 years and 3 months.

LAWSON.—At Washington, D. C., Wednesday, March 21, at 4 o'clock A. M., after six months' illness, LAURA, beloved wife of Colonel Gaines Lawson, U. S. Army, retired.

MOUNT.—At Washington, D. C., March 12, JOHN T. MOUNT, only son of John F. Mount, formerly Captain, 3d U. S. Artillery.

WHITE.—March 3, infant daughter of Lieutenant Wm. P. White, U. S. Navy, and Martha Van Wyk White, aged 3 days.

WHITING.—At New York City, March 19, Commodore Wm. D. WHITING, U. S. Navy, in the 71st year of his age.

WINGATE.—At Portsmouth, N. H., March 10, Sailmaker JAMES W. WINGATE, U. S. Navy.



Luxuriant Hair

WITH a clean, wholesome scalp, free from irritating and scaly eruptions, is produced by the CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin-purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery. It clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroys microscopic insects which feed on the hair, soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, and nourishes the roots.

Sold everywhere. Price, 25c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprs., Boston. "All about the Skin and Hair," free.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitutional strength and energy is obtained, sufficient enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack whenever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame"—"Civil Service Gazette."

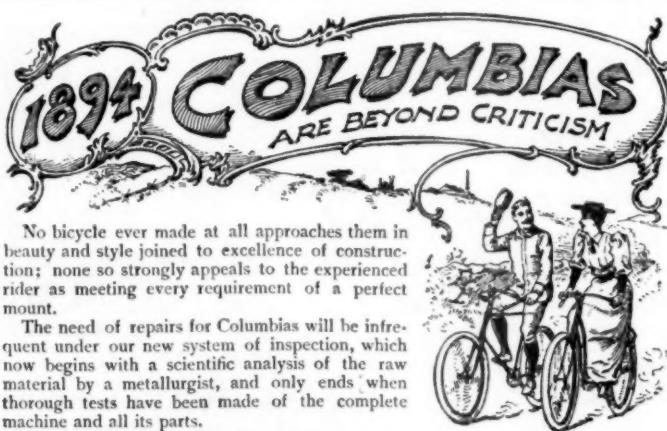
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Holborn Viaduct, London, England.

ESTERBROOK'S
STEEL PENS.—

Leading Nos. 14,048, 128, 130, 135, 333, 161
For Sale by all Stationers.
THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.
Works, Camden, N. J. 26 John Street, New York

George Meredith

Once lived for a year entirely on Oatmeal. Oatmeal develops physical power and endurance. Get the best it is **H=O** Hornby's Oatmeal



No bicycle ever made at all approaches them in beauty and style joined to excellence of construction; none so strongly appeals to the experienced rider as meeting every requirement of a perfect mount.

The need of repairs for Columbias will be infrequent under our new system of inspection, which now begins with a scientific analysis of the raw material by a metallurgist, and only ends when thorough tests have been made of the complete machine and all its parts.

1894 Standard Price, \$125.00.

POPE MFG. CO.,

BOSTON, NEW YORK,
CHICAGO, HARTFORD.

SPRING GARMENTS.

Now ready, our Display of Tailor-Made Gowns, rarely, if ever, equalled; carefully chosen styles, rich materials, and perfect finish.

Spring Coats, in Cloth, Camel's Hair Moire, or in Cloth trimmed with Mink.

Capes in Silk, Grenadine, and Mink with and without Lace combinations.

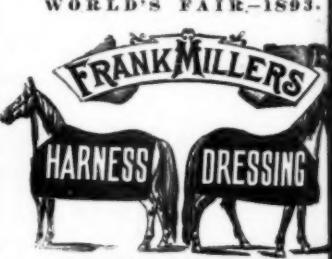
In Silk Waists, a great variety, to meet every demand of taste, style, and price.

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HIGHEST AWARD'S
WORLD'S FAIR.—1893.

Unequalled for use on MILITARY EQUIPMENT, SADDLES, HARNESS, Etc. Gives a beautiful finish, which will not rub off, smut or crock by handling. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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If you must draw the line at ~~lard~~

and have, like thousands of other people, to avoid all food prepared with it, this is to remind you that there is a clean, delicate and healthful vegetable shortening, which can be used in its place. If you will

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instead of lard, you can eat pie, pastry and the other "good things" which other folks enjoy, without fear of dyspeptic consequences. Deliverance from lard has come.

Buy a pail, try it in your own kitchen, and be convinced. Beware of imitations. The genuine is sold in 3 and 5 pound pails by all grocers.

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New Hotel Lafayette, PHILADELPHIA.

TERMS
American Plan, \$6, \$3.50 and \$4—Baths Extra.
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MODERATE TERMS TO FAMILIES AND
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On the European Plan.
The most elegant, the safest, the strongest
and the most complete hotel palace of the world.
Every scientific appliance for ventilating,
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The privacy of a home. The furnishings
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European Plan with Superior Restaurant.
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Select family and transient Hotel. Enlarged
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large rooms single or en suite, with private
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Sound Abroad the Fame of THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITE, Crab-Apple Blossom Perfume



and the World Renowned

Crown Lavender Salts.

"Chief among the fashionable scents is 'Crab-Apple Blossoms,' a delicate perfume of the highest quality; one of the choicest ever produced."—Court Journal.

"It would not be possible to conceive of a more delicate and delightful perfume than the 'Crab-Apple Blossoms,' which is put up by the Crown Perfumery Company, of London. It has the aroma of Spring in it, and one could use it for a lifetime and never tire of it."—New York Observer.

No articles of the toilet have ever been produced which have been received with the enthusiasm which has greeted the Crab-Apple Blossom Perfume and The Crown Lavender Salts. They are literally the delight of two worlds, and are as eagerly sought in London and Paris as in New York. They are daily bringing pleasure, comfort, health, and refreshment to thousands of homes, and are sold by all dealers in perfumery.

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More than Half a Million Bottles.
Exclusive Productions of the

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Beware of fraudulent imitations,
which only disappoint the purchaser.
Sold only in the bottles of the company,
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THE PUREST AND MOST DELICIOUS.

"THE LADIES' FAVORITE."

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**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
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Nos. 308, 404, 170, 604 E. F., 601 E. F.
And other styles to suit all hands.
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS.

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We are still sending our TRUE APOLLO RAZORS to ARMY AND NAVY men, at \$2.00 Registered. We are the only firm in the United States who send out Razors tested by a Barber before sending.

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First "The typewriter,"—be only one!
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Famous for Simplicity, Durability,
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FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN BOOKS.
Send for Catalogue.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, March 10, 1894. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, April 10, 1894, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New York. Subsistence Stores—Viz.: Beans, Rice, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Candies, Soap, Pepper, Yeast Powder, Blacking, Bleuing, Brooms, whisk, Brushes, Buttons, collar, Canned articles, Chocolate, Envelopes, Flavoring Extracts, Gelatine, Handkerchiefs, Oil, Olive, Paper, Pickles, Pipes, briarwood, Razor strops, Salt table, Soaps, toilet, Soups, Spices, Tapioca, Thread cotton and silk spools, Tobacco, Towels, etc., etc. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture;" for such details see schedule. Information with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, etc., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies" opened April 10, 1894, and addressed to the undersigned. THOMAS WILSON, A. O. G. S., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS AND OTHERS WHO DESIRE TO SUBMIT SMALL ARMS TO TEST FOR ADOPTION FOR THE NAVAL SERVICE.—NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1894.—The Department hereby publishes that on August 1, 1894, a Naval Board will convene at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., for the test of Magazine Rifles suitable for adoption for the Navy and Marine Corps. The test will be for the selection of a breech closure and magazine adapted to the caliber and ammunition already decided upon by the Department, and only such arms will be considered as are submitted subject to the specifications and tests laid down in the circular which will be furnished upon application to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Persons wishing to submit arms must deliver them to the Inspector of Ordnance at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., on or before August 1, 1894. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 2338 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1894.—Sealed proposals for the design, manufacture and erection of the superstructures of one metal single track railway swing bridge, and one metal highway swing bridge, at Milan, Ill., will be received at this office until 12 M., central time, Tuesday, May 1st, 1894, and then publicly opened. Specifications, blank forms, and all available information will be furnished on application to this office, W. L. MARSHALL, Capt., Corps of Engineers.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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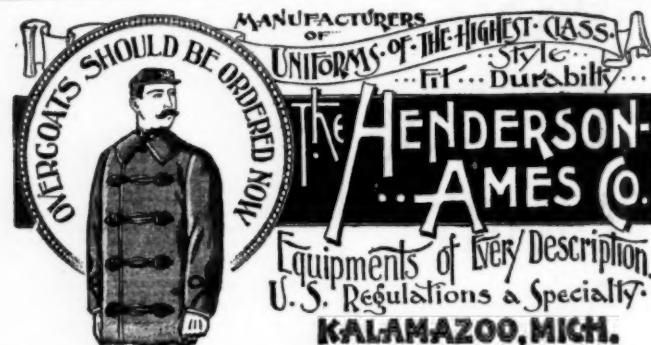
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The attention of Government Architects and Army Quartermasters is called to the great merit of this plaster for Dormitories, Mess Halls, and other buildings which are continually subject to more than ordinary usage.
Its Fire, Water, and Disease resisting qualities make it especially valuable for buildings of that character. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet.

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Beware of imitations. The original bear our firm's name:

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LEADING STYLES FOR CIVILIAN DRESS AND CORRECT TASTE IN UNIFORMS.
"LEADERS ARE FEW: FOLLOWERS MANY."

RICE DUVAL, Army & Navy Tailors,

FASHIONABLE CIVILIAN DRESS,
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Made in sizes from 28 in. to 60 in. diameter.
with flanged or plain ends.
THE CONTINENTAL IRON WORKS,
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